The New-York Times.

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DISASTER ON THE SOUND.

Loss of the Propeller Metis Off Watch Hill, R. I.

The Steamer Ran Into and Sunk in Half an Hour.

Forty or Fifty Passengers Drift Ashore on the Upper Works.

Ninety-Two of the Passengers and Crew Probably Lost.

Sixty-Three Only Out of 155 Known To Be Saved.

WATCH HILL, R. I., via STONINGTON, Conn., Aug. 30.—The propeller Metis, Capt. Burton, was wrecked about six miles off this shore this morning. A dreadful storm prevailed the latter part of the night, and about 4 o'clock the propeller was struck by a schooner, knocking a hole in her bottom. She immediately began to fill. The passengers were aroused and warned to secure life-preservers. In a short time the lower part of the boat, with the engines and machinery, went down, about two miles from shore.

A large number of the passengers and crew climbed on the upper deck, which parted from the hull and floated. The waves rolled high and the rain continued, but the upper works floated and struck the shore just below the Ocean House at about 8¼ o'clock this morning.

The Metis had on board 65 passengers and forty-five deck-hands, waiters and other employes. Capt. C. L. Burton, of Bristol, R. I.; George B. Hull, Agent of the Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company, which owned this steamer, and D. P. McBrien and wife, of the Board of Excise, are among the saved. At this hour, 11 o'clock A. M., it is thought that about half of the passengers are saved. The Captain and agent of the line are now at the Larkin House. The greatest excitement prevails here among the guests of the hotels, and they are doing all in their power to aid the sufferers.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 30—1 P. M.—The Government cutter Moccasin left here at 10 o'clock for the scene of the disaster, as did the yacht Jessie, Capt. Loper, with a large crew.

One of the life-boats of the Metis has just landed here. Those saved in this boat are as follows: Albert S. Gallup, Director of the Steam-ship Company, of Providence; Hugh Carroll, of Stonington; John Lawlor, of New-York; Patrick Howard, of New-York; Benjamin Josephus and Anthony Forrest, the last two from the Western Islands, and all deck-hands. Capt. Burton says the purser, John Latham, and Charles Anthony, Jr., of Providence, the freight clerk, are certainly in the other life-boat.

A lady with three children, of Providence, were lost; names unknown.

The Captain and agent of the line refused to go into the life-boats, and were washed ashore on the remnants of the pilot-house.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—A passenger who was saved thinks fifty passengers were lost with the Metis.

The steamer Stonington took off all the passengers that could be found. The Metis drifted ashore at Watch Hill, with only her upper deck above the water.

Statement of the Captain.

STONINGTON, Conn., Aug. 30.—The following is the statement of Capt. Charles L. Burton, of the steamer Metis:

We left New-York at 5¼ P. M. on the 29th of August. The weather was overcast and rainy, with a fresh breeze from the south-east. At 9:40 A. M., when between the two light-houses of Montauk Point and Watch Hill, about five miles off the Rhode Island shore, the propeller was run into by an unknown schooner, striking us forty feet abaft of the stem, or nearly abreast of the pilot-house. The propeller was immediately stopped and turned round, and we endeavored to find the vessel, but failed to do so. I sent the mates and pilot below to ascertain if the propeller was making any water. They reported to me that she was not, and we considered the damage very slight. We then proceeded on our way to Providence. After running a few moments the engineer reported that the steamer was rapidly filling. I immediately headed her for the nearest shore, and used every exertion in my power to save the passengers and crew.

At this time the wind was blowing a strong gale from the south-east, accompanied by heavy rain. It soon became evident that the steamer must go down. It was not longer than half an hour from the time she was headed for the shore until she sunk. The life-boats were lowered and filled at once with persons anxious to be saved. One of the boats was swamped, but was soon righted by the Chief Engineer, who was in her. He sculled her up to the wreck, and she was again boarded with success. About fifty persons were left on the upper deck, which drifted with the gale. The storm still continued; and although several vessels came within sight, none recognized us. We continued in this perilous condition until about 8 o'clock A. M., when we drifted on the beach, about half a mile from the Watch Hill Light-house. The surf was very high, and our danger was increased. By this time quite a large number of people from the Watch Hill Hotel were on the beach proffering aid, but all was of no use to us. The roar of the surf prevented any communication, and it was evident to us that the deck on which we floated must soon go to pieces. In a few moments the breaking up commenced, and we were all thrown into the surf. By the efforts of those on shore, nearly all were saved from the pilot-house and upper works. I am unable to say at present how many of the crew and passengers were lost with the hulk.

Rescue of Several by the Revenue Cutter Moccasin—List of Those Known to be Saved.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 30—Evening.—The pilot, John H. Latham, was picked up by the United States revenue steamer Moccasin, as was Orin Anthony, freight clerk. Steward McKane, a very large, heavy man, whom all supposed lost, was saved on a mattress by the steamer Moccasin, as were also Charles S. Bradley, a lad of Providence; Wm. H. Purdy, of New-London, cook; Chief Engineer King, of Providence; First Officer Baker; Quartermaster Appleby and Palmer, of Stonington. Eighteen dead bodies have just been brought in by this steamer.

The papers and books belonging to the Metis were all lost. The purser says there were his full tickets sold, also two half tickets, and there were several small children and infants on board. He estimates the full number of passengers at 110. The crew, waiters, &c., make in all 155 souls.

The following is a list of the saved: Charles L. Burton, Captain, of Bristol, R. I.; George B. Hull, Agent of the New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; Richard Davis, of Providence; Edwin Turner, of Providence; Edwin E. Arnold, of Greene, R. I.; Atwood McCullock, deck hand; Mr. Rudolph, wife and child; Mr. Hunter, of Providence; W. E. Sheridan, of the Globe Theatre, Boston; Lawrence Hikaine, of Ireland; Michael W. Clear, of New-York; C. L. Brass, of New-York; C. Young, of Attleborough, Mass.; Mr. Capron, and nephew; John S. Gulch, Estella Abraham, of New-York; Emily Cushing, of Providence; Elliot Sanford, of New York; Miss O'Brien, of North Attleborough; Malachi Keogh, of Ireland; Mary Ann Riley, of Providence; E. C. Elliot, wife and sister; M. Holland, of New-York; Wilhelm Hendrick, of Waltham; E. S. Squire, of Patterson, N. J.; William Anderson, of New-York; Mr. Butler, of Providence; E. D. Harding, of Providence; George Clark, the pantryman; J. H. Forchter, second steward; Mrs. Gifford, of Providence, (who lost two children); Mrs. Blackburn and her daughter Lizzie; Thomas McBurney, of Jersey City; Wm. Cook, of Montreal; Frank Joseph, a deck hand; John McAustin, of Providence; Alfred L. Nutting, wife and child, of Little Falls, N. Y.; William Phelps, of Boston; Wm. Reed, of Boston; Jacob Higgins, of Greenville, Conn.; Arthur P. Schmidt, of Boston; Michael, Buckley, of Boston; Mather Dickens, of Dyerville, R. I.; George McKiel, of Nova Scotia; Wm. Roderick, fireman; Thomas J. Jackson, waiter; Francis Weston, waiter; Jas. McCord, deck-hand; John Mullen, of Brooklyn; F. Harris, stewardess; Bartlett F. Dolan, of Whitinsville.

It seems to be almost a terrible certainty that seventy lives have been lost by this awful wreck. Many went down with the lower part of the steamer whose names can never be known. One man who was married at Sharon Springs, N. Y., night before last, and was on his way to Providence on his wedding trip, sends word to the clergyman of a Methodist Episcopal church in that city to make arrangements for the funeral services of his wife, in his church, next Sunday. Her body was sent forward by train this afternoon.

A gloom has been cast over this entire section by the disaster. All the hotels at Watch Hill have from eight to twenty of the rescued now in their parlors and sleeping rooms.

The Metis was owned by the Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company, and was of 1,360 tons burden. There was no marine insurance on her.

Experience of One of the Saved Passengers.

A private dispatch says that John McAustin, of the firm of McAustin & Troop, of this City, who was on the steamer Metis, says that when she struck the schooner, the crash was slight, but the steamer sank immediately. He was in the water ten minutes, when he succeeded in climbing to the cabin of the boat, which floated ashore with from forty to fifty passengers on board. He thinks about one hundred were lost, but more may have been saved than are yet reported.

Two Bodies Picked Up and Carried to Newport, R. I., with Metis Life-Preservers On.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The schooner A. B. Belden, from Elizabethport, for Plymouth, arrived this afternoon with two dead bodies, one male and one female, on board, which they picked up off Watch Hill, R. I. They both had life-preservers on, which were marked "Metis," and of course, they were among the list of passengers on board of the ill-fated propeller Metis, sunk this morning near the above place. From papers upon the gentleman he is supposed to be Emile Stampe, fresco-painter, of Newark, N. J. He also had in his pocket a state-room key, marked "13."

The lady was about thirty years of age. She has a plain gold ring and seal ring marked "N. A." on her left forefinger.

Both corpses were brought ashore this evening and placed in charge of an undertaker, and the authorities will take charge of them as long as possible, or until they are identified by their friends.

Effect of the Disaster in this City.

The loss of the steamer Metis, when announced in this City yesterday, caused the greatest consternation among the friends and acquaintances of those who had taken passage on her on the previous evening. The telegraph offices were visited eagerly by people in the hope that some definite account of the disaster and a correct list of the casualties could be obtained. These anticipations were not realized, as very little could be learned throughout the day and evening of the probabilities even. Interested persons' minds were filled with the most dire conjectures, which were not dissipated at all by the grossly exaggerated reports current at the different places of public resort—hotels, theatres, railway stations, and club-rooms. Numerous calls were made by trembling relatives of the specimens at the newspaper offices. They were in quest of the names of the lost and saved. In fact, the loss of the Metis was an event fraught with deep interest everywhere throughout this City last night. The first news of the disaster reached New-York about 12 o'clock, when a gentleman named Frank B. Stone, of No. 30 William-street, called and exhibited the following telegram which he had just received from his brother, who was a passenger on board the Metis:

WATCH HILL, Aug. 30.

To Frank B. Stone, No. 30 William-street, North British Insurance Company:

Metis total loss. I am alive and all right.

CHARLES L. STONE.

This was the first intimation that Mr. Odell, the agent, had received of any disaster, and up to the present writing he has had no official intimation of the loss.

Mr. Parker, of the Norwich line of steamers, received a telegram, however, stating that the passengers were being taken ashore at Watch Hill, and that several lives were thought to be lost. The friends of the passengers are calling continually at the office to make inquiries, but the agents can, of course, furnish no accurate information. Later along in the evening Mr. Odell was visited by a reporter, but the agent stated that he was not in possession of any facts additional to the above.

The Metis was built in the Spring of 1864, and she was considered by the agents to be in first-class condition, having recently undergone repairs. She is registered 1,360 tons, depth 18 feet, beam 32 feet, length from stem to stern 225 feet. She was a spare boat and had lately been substituted for the Electra, which had been taken off for repairs. Her cargo consisted chiefly of fruit and a assorted goods, but it is not known whether she has been insured. The consorts of the Metis are the Electra and Galatea, (passenger boats,) and the freight-boats Doris, Thetis, Pelican and Osprey.

The Government cutter Moccasin, left for the scene of the disaster, at 10 o'clock, with the yacht Josie, Capt. Loper, and a large crew. Further particulars of the terrible disaster are awaited with painful anxiety by the friends of those on board, and the general public.

Names of Some of the Dead.

The following are some of the names of those known to be dead:

An unknown lady and three children, of Providence.

Arthur Howard Wierum, of Brooklyn, aged eight years and five months, and Carl Friederich Wierum, his brother, aged six years and seven months.

The bride of a resident of Sharon Springs, N. Y.; they were in their wedding zone.

Emile Stampe, fresco-painter, of Newark, N. J.

Another Collision—The Propeller Thetis Strikes a Schooner on Tuesday Night.

The Fall River News says: "Steamer Thetis, Capt. Gale, from Providence, for New-York, was in collision with schooner Ella H. Barnes, from Hoboken, for Fall River, with a cargo of coal, about 11 o'clock Tuesday night. The Ella H. Barnes lost jibboom and head-gear. Steamer suffered but little damaged. Steamer Doris, Capt. Young, from New-York, for Providence, took the schooner in tow and brought her to Warwick Neck, Wednesday morning."

LAKE DISASTERS.

Wreck of a Brig on Lake Erie—The Crew Escape in a Yawl, Pulling Thirty Miles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The brig Orion, of Hamilton, Ont., owned by Edward Zealand, sailed by Capt. Dunn, and freighted with a cargo of stone from Cleveland to Picton, Ont., sprung a leak at 8 o'clock this morning and sank in fifteen minutes. The crew, consisting of seven persons, made the land, a distance of thirty miles, in an open yawl-boat, through a high sea, which has been running since last night.

The revenue-cutter S. P. Chase has just put out from this port, to the relief of a schooner signalled in distress outside.

A terrific storm of rain and wind has prevailed at intervals for the last twenty hours. It is probable that many other marine disasters have occurred.

THE IRON TRADE.

Meeting of Iron and Nail Associations at Pittsburg—A Considerable Advance in Prices Made—The Ore Market.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—Two very important meetings were held today in the city—that of the Western Iron Association and the Western Nail Association. They are two organizations, distinct in themselves, and their proceedings are looked forward to with much interest. Both Associations set with closed doors, and even the representatives of the Press were excluded. As the result of the meetings, an advance both in iron and nails has been established. The new price-lists will be ready about Monday next. The meetings of both organizations were harmonious throughout.

The advance is asked upon the basis that the demand is far greater than the supply. The mills in this vicinity are running night and day, and some of the iron firms here are refusing a large number of orders, simply because their mills are running to their fullest capacity. One leading iron house today had to return a large number of orders for further instruction, from its inability to fill them. Pittsburg mills were never more prosperous than they are at present.

The results of the meetings today may be summed up in brief, as follows: Iron advanced two-tenths of a cent or $4 per ton on previous rates, and nails, all around, twenty-five cents per keg on previous rates.

While the sheet-iron men have not virtually changed their rates, they are receiving an advance of four-tenths of a cent on previous figures, which is equivalent to an increase.

Lake Superior charcoal ore is quoted here at $28 and $30 per ton; Lake Superior nigeron stone-coal or coke, $25 per ton. An effort has been made lately to make contracts for Lake Superior ore for future delivery, but without success, future deliveries of Superior ore for the entire product of 1873 having been bought up. This will have the tendency to open up the ore beds of West Virginia, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, to do which more lines of railroad would have to be built.

The advance made in this city today on nails and iron will doubtless have the tendency to cause an advance in the same materials in New-York, as the iron-clad men there are heavy purchasers here, and a number of the Pittsburg mills have agencies in New-York and other Eastern cities.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

Fatal Railway Accident at Verona, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The passenger-train which left here at 11 o'clock last night, on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, was thrown from the track, by a misplaced rail near Verona, Ky. The locomotive, tender and three cars were rolled down an embankment forty-five feet, turning over several times. The fireman was instantly killed, and the baggage-master badly hurt. A dispatch to the agent here says the rail was misplaced maliciously, and that an attempt had been made on Tuesday night to throw a train from the track at the same place.

The Louisville Short-Line Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—A passenger-train on the Louisville Short-line Railroad ran off the track near Walton, Ky., last night. The fireman, Benjamin Hill, was killed. No other person was seriously injured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Amos R. Merrill, a well-known lawyer of Boston, died yesterday.

The President has appointed Charles M. Travis United States Consul at Para, Brazil.

Jacob's majority in West Virginia has been reduced to 565. There are eight counties to hear from.

The paper-mill of F. Hendee & Co., of Cornell Mills, Iowa, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $20,000; insurance $12,000.

The brig Boston, of Calais, is ashore at Rye Beach, near the Ferryman House. The crew are considered safe, but they have not yet landed.

The United States steamer Worcester is to be placed on the dry dock, Boston, as soon as it can be got ready, and her propeller changed.

Wm. E. Dubois, who was designated for the position of Assayer in the Mint on Thursday, will not be formally appointed for some days.

Owen Garland, aged fifty-one years, was killed at Lowell, Mass., yesterday evening, by falling from a load of hay. He leaves a wife and six children.

The heavy rain in Washington yesterday caused considerable damage to unfinished street improvements, and very sensibly cooled the temperature.

On Thursday night the police of Washington found the dead body of Charles A. Nagle, a German carpenter, in the branch of Tiber Creek, on the outskirts of that city.

The Vinton County National Bank at McArthur, Ohio, capital $100,000, and the First National Bank at Green Spring, Ohio, capital $50,000, have been authorized to commence business.

Two backmen, named Freeman Bean and Augustus Chamberlain, were in a small local boat near Portland Light, yesterday afternoon, and drowned. They had taken parties over to witness the breakers.

Hon. B. F. Retford, of Norwich, N. Y., died suddenly at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, of apoplexy. He was a prominent member of the Chenango Bar, and Commissioner on the settlement of the Costa Rica claims.

The schooner Boston, Rich, master, of and from Calais, for Fall River, lumber laden, was driven ashore during a violent storm at Rye Beach, yesterday morning. She sprung a leak and cannot now be got off. The crew were saved.

A train on the Rockport branch of the Eastern Railroad was badly wrecked, yesterday morning, by coming in contact with a large bowlder, which had been loosened from the embankment by the rain and fallen on the track. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured.

The elections in Montreal on Wednesday resulted in the defeat of the Government candidates in both districts. Sir George E. Cartier, the present Minister of Militia, was defeated in the Eastern Division by M. Jette, Liberal, by a vote of 1,061 to 1,057, and Mr. Drummond, Minister of Inland Revenue, was beaten in the Western Division by Hon. John Young, Liberal, by 1,116 to 1,288.

Assistant Surgeon Tennes is relieved from the Department of the Gulf and transferred to the Department of the East. Assistant Surgeon Kissam has been transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota. Assistant Surgeons Matthews, Munn and Erwin are relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to report at New-York and report to the Surgeon-General.

Murder and Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—This morning Michael Moritz, a farmer living near Grove City, Ohio, shot his wife three times with a revolver, and then putting the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, shot himself, dying instantly. Mrs. Moritz is so terribly wounded that she cannot possibly recover. For the last three years Moritz had been dissipated, and on account of his extreme cruelty toward his wife she had petitioned for a divorce

THE PINE-TREE STATE.

Enthusiasm that Neither Storm nor Cold Can Extinguish.

Great Republican Meeting in Kennebec—Speech of Senator Wilson and Gen. Butler—Frederick Douglass on the Liberal Question—Greeley's Projectiles Against Sober.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of Kennebec suffered a keen disappointment today. The elements formed an overwhelming conspiracy last night, and moved up in solid array from the south-west, with "old probabilities" in advance, and today there has raged a pitiless storm. The rain has poured down mercilessly all day, with an atmosphere so cold and raw that overcoats and fires have been in demand. Therefore the great demonstration which was to have taken place here today, and the preparations for which rendered it certain that it would have been the largest and most complete ever seen in Kennebec County, has been unavoidably prevented, to the bitter regret of the participants as well as those who had charge of the arrangements. Some features of the preparation were unique and charming. Many of the rural towns in the county had prepared to send cavalcades of wagons well filled with voters and handsomely trimmed and decorated. Excursion trains also were arranged. Notwithstanding pelting rain, 400 came over from Belfast, and 200 from Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Pittsfield. The rain, however, could not repress the enthusiasm of the people, and the determination to hear the eminent speakers, all of whom were promptly in attendance, according to programme, which has been an especial feature thus far of this campaign.

Granite Hall was filled to overflowing at an early hour with a determined and enthusiastic crowd, whom nothing could prevent from weathering the pitiless storm.

Hon. Henry Wilson opened the speaking just before 3 o'clock, and from that time until 5 the audience remained in closest attention upon the keen, able and logical addresses of Senator Wilson, Gen. Harlan and Gen. Butler. Senator Wilson seems to be doomed to be the victim of as many forgeries as his illustrious associate in this campaign. In reading the Boston papers today, he, for the first time, saw the letter purporting to have been written by him to certain Germans of Brooklyn in response to an alleged letter from them, in which he is represented as denying certain facts regarding his connection with the American Party in 1854. Senator Wilson never wrote this letter, and never authorized any one to write it for him. One evidence of this is that the original purports to be written in German, and the Senator does not write German. This alleged letter places him in a false position, though its tone and apparent purport seem to be friendly. His precise attitude toward the American Party in 1854 is no more a matter of concealment than is the fact that he is today United States Senator. The vindication of his course is found in the fact that he and his anti-slavery friends broke up the party in 1855 because it refused to commit itself to the anti-slavery movement, while men like Banks remained within its fold for three years thereafter.

Senator Wilson is also still pursued by the forged speech heretofore reported, but which is now being reproduced by Copperhead papers here in Maine. This silly piece of villainy was originally forged and put on John M. Wilson, of Indiana, in 1867, afterward upon Schuyler Colfax, in 1868, when it was fully exposed in the New-York Tribune, and is now traveling around as the utterance of Senator Wilson. It is the last resource of desperate Copperhead managers in this State.

The meeting was continued to-night, and the crowd was largely increased in numbers as well as spirit and enthusiasm. Gen. Butler was the first speaker, and addressed the meeting for an hour, insisting that all the principles vindicated in the war are at stake in this conflict, and that the election of Greeley would inevitably result in the restoration of the worst elements of the Democracy. During the course of his speech, he introduced his live Kuklux by way of emphasizing his remarks on the outrages committed by these supporters of Greeley. Gen. Butler closed with an eloquent and touching appeal to all loyal men to stand by the blacks of the South, who are the friends of Lincoln and the Union, and whose services to the Union cause he who had often seen them in the battle front should never forget.

Frederick Douglass followed in a glorious speech, in which he took occasion to make an able vindication of the President's action in regard to San Domingo. He took up Mr. Sumner's charges, and showed their utter falsity, and his remarks were received with the wildest applause. Coming then to the question of the alleged omission of the President to invite him to dine, which Mr. Sumner had made so much of in his behalf, he treated it with the keenest sarcasm, convincing the audience by his brilliant and witty sallies. After paying President Grant the highest compliment for his great courtesy toward himself, he inquired of his audience when they ever knew a Democratic President to invite a negro to dine, and closed by throwing his audience into a tumultuous burst of laughter and applause by saying that he had known Horace Greeley personally for thirty-six years, yet Greeley had never invited him to dine.

Senator Hamlin then addressed the meeting in a brief and eloquent speech, when it adjourned with cheers for the speakers and candidates.

Speaker Blaine closed the meeting in a short but keen excoriation of certain of the assailants of the President, the party and himself. He paid his respects to Mr. Trumbull very sharply for his assertion, in his speech here, that the Congressional Reform investigation was not fairly constituted. He proved the falsity of this by showing that it contained an undue proportion of men with a bias against the Secretary—or three Greeley men against two Grant men.

Hon. John A. Bingham Scourges Senator Trumbull—Absurdities and Fallacies of the Latter Shown Up.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 30.—Hon. John A. Bingham addressed a Republican meeting at Norombega Hall this evening. The day and evening has been the most inclement of the season, the rain falling in torrents with a gale of wind, in spite of which a large audience assembled to listen to the eloquent speaker, it being understood that he would take occasion to review the speech made by Senator Trumbull on Wednesday evening at the same place. The speech of Senator Trumbull, said the speaker, was more noticeable from what was left unsaid than from what was said. That while giving the broad statement that one-fourth of the revenues of the country was lost in collection, he did not state how they were lost; whether through the unfaithfulness of those having charge of making the collections or through the nonpayment of dues by those who owed them to the Government. He then went on to show that President Grant's Administration had, during the same period of time, and upon the same articles, with the same rate of taxation, returned to the Treasury of the United States $200,000,000 more than the Administration of Andrew Johnson. Referring to the charge of Senator Trumbull, that Grant was unfit for President, because he appointed A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, contrary to a provision of law, he characterized the appointment at that time as one of the best ever made since the days of Hamilton, and said that in making the appointment the President only showed himself equally ignorant of the law with the members of the Senate, who unanimously, Democrats and Republicans alike, voted to confirm the nomination.

He passed rapidly from one point to another of the speech of Mr. Trumbull, in which its fallacies and weaknesses were exposed with a masterly hand. Among them were the questions of civil service reform, free trade, resumption of specie payment, and others. He contrasted vividly the difference between Horace Greeley's theory that the way to resume was to "resume," and the persistent efforts of Gen. Grant which have steadily brought up the value of our currency from about sixty-five cents to eighty-seven cents on the dollar. Among the omissions of Mr. Trumbull's speech was any allusion to the Baltimore Convention, and the fact that Horace Greeley was the candidate of the Democracy, he assuming throughout his speech that it was the Liberal Republicans only who were in the movement to place him in the Presidential chair. Referring to his tour through the State, Mr. Bingham alluded hopefully to the prospects of the Republican Party in this State in the coming election, and the effect of its vote on other elections which are to follow.

His speech was one of the finest efforts that has been made here during the present campaign, and was listened to with the closest attention by the audience, who were moved in turns to laughter and to tears, as when he alluded to the brave men who fell in the service of "secession in the first year of our century." His speech was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close the audience broke out into protracted cheering. He spoke nearly two hours, and the audience was larger at the close than at the commencement, directly the opposite of what was observed at that of Senator Trumbull.

Banks Kept in the Back-Ground—Singular Effect of His Speeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30.—Much surprise is expressed here that Gen. Banks has not been invited by the coalition managers here to speak in this city. He was brought out in his first speech at the little suburban town of Saccarappa, and a large number of the coalitionists went out to hear him at fifteen cents per head. The result was not very satisfactory. Banks' speech was very thin, and one fact illustrates it. Among those who went out was the organization known as the "Greeley Guards." This morning four of them joined the Grant and Wilson Club. They are all coming back. The great torch-light procession which was to have been part of to-night's proceedings has been given up, and will be a part of the great meeting next Tuesday night, when Gen. Hawley is to speak.

Frederick Douglass in Wiscasset.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WISCASSET, Me., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of this place turned out in force this afternoon, notwithstanding the rain, to hear Frederick Douglass, who spoke an hour and a half, to the great acceptance of our people. This is one of the places which will show a handsome gain on election day.

VERMONT.

Particulars of the Mass Meeting at Bellows Falls—Gov. Woodford's Eloquence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of Bellows Falls and neighborhood arranged to hold one of the last three great mass-meetings of the State preceding the election next Tuesday at this beautiful village on the Connecticut. Thorough and complete plans had been made to receive and take care of an immense crowd, and the people in the towns around had organized to attend in great numbers. Eight bands of music were expected, and thousands of strangers with them, but owing to the bad weather the result was a disappointment, and in spite of bad weather it was a success. The rain began falling about midnight, and there was no cessation or abatement of its force till noon today. The meeting could not be organized out of doors, and resort was had to the only hall in the village, which would hardly hold an audience of a thousand. Several bands came in at the head of Grant Clubs from other towns through the drenching rain, and the hall was packed with those who came first, while the later arrivals were left to seek shelter in whatever places they could. The gathering was called to order by Mr. W. H. Johnson. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Julius Converse presided, and on taking the chair made a brief speech, congratulating the people on the earnest spirit exhibited by their presence. In spite of the inclement weather, many ladies were in attendance. Gen. Woodford was introduced, and spoke nearly two hours. The enthusiasm which he awakened was unbounded. Several times his eloquent periods were received with loud and continuous shouts, the ordinary methods of applause proving too tame to satisfy the spirit. The enthusiasm was even still more intense than at the St. Albans meeting. Gen. Woodford's speeches here are remarked as being exceedingly wise and judicious in tone. He finds enough to say without abusing the candidates of the opposition. The tendency of his speech is to win, and not to repel or make angry. He said he came into this State not to instruct Vermonters in Republicanism, but to ask them to keep the State in its old place on the right flank. He reviewed the past of the two parties, not to dig up old animosities but to learn useful lessons. He devoted a paragraph to showing that the Democracy never hated the South, because it did hate the spirit of slavery. He defended with force and earnestness the Administration from the scandalous charges made against it. At the close of his speech the meeting adjourned to meet again in the evening. Gen. Woodford goes from here to Maine to-morrow, to take part in the canvass in that State.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Late in the afternoon the weather cleared and the rainy day was followed by a pleasant evening. The hall was packed again. Mr. W. A. Richards, President of the Vermont Mass, who is also investing large sums of money in the same business here, was introduced and made a brief speech. He feared the effect of Mr. Greeley's election upon the business and financial interests of the country, and for that reason desired the re-election of President Grant. Judge D. P. Stone, one of the very ablest of the young men in politics in Vermont, followed with an extended speech, discussing with great candor, clearness and vigor the issues of the campaign. In both argument and rhetoric it was exceedingly skilful, and was loudly applauded. Senator Morrill was then introduced by Gen. Converse, and gave a review of the causes which produced the Cincinnati Convention, and the manner in which Mr. Greeley's nomination was secured. He then devoted the remainder of his speech to an able discussion of the financial issues of the national canvass. Senator Morrill is very popular among his own people in this State, and his appearance on the platform was greeted with a storm of applause. To-morrow virtually closes the canvass in this State, though there will be a few small local gatherings on Monday. The demonstration at Burlington, to-morrow, is intended to be the greatest of the canvass, and is dependent only on the weather for success. Kilpatrick is not heard of this week, and it is rumored that he has canceled his appointments and left the State.

Great Meetings at West Randolph—Addresses by Ex-Gov. Dillingham, Judge Settle and Senator Edmunds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST RANDOLPH, Vt., Aug. 30.—One of the heaviest rains of the season has prevented the Grant and Wilson meeting here today from being one of the greatest and most enthusiastic yet held in the State. Still the attendance was fair and the enthusiasm unbounded. Ex-Gov. Dillingham spoke about an hour and until the train arrived which brought Judge Settle, of North Carolina, and Senator Edmunds. The Judge spoke most eloquently, devoting himself mainly to affairs in the South, exposing in a masterly manner the falsity of the charge that the Administration has its hold upon that people. Senator Edmunds will address the crowd in the evening. Pat Vermont down for 30,000 majority at least.

Judge Settle's Movements—Mr. Loring to Speak at Burlington Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Aug. 30.—Judge Settle, of North Carolina, passed through here this morning on his way from Brattleboro to West Randolph. There was a crowd assembled at the depot, and he was not allowed to pass without making a speech. He was led from the car to the depot platform, and, standing on a high baggage-truck, he spoke about ten minutes in a pleasant manner, urging Vermonters to be sure to go to the polls on Tuesday and keep up the old majority. Judge Settle spoke at Brattleboro last night. There were about 1,500 people out to hear him, and he was listened to with great interest and delight. He was engaged for West Randolph today, and goes to Burlington to-morrow. Dr. Loring is also announced for the same meeting.

Stirring Republican Meeting at Northfield—Gen. Woodford Speaks to an Immense Audience.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 30.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in this place last evening. Howe's Hall was literally packed. Gen. Woodford spoke for two hours, holding the vast assemblage spell-bound by one of the most convincing and brilliant efforts of the campaign. Such enthusiasm has not been witnessed in the old Green Mountain State since 1840. Meetings are held daily throughout the State. The Vermonters are coming in for the grand work of next Tuesday, and will show a result which will confound the schemes and calculations of the enemy.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. Lyman Tremain's Speech at Saratoga Last Night—Review of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night, addressed by Hon. Lyman Tremaine of Albany, Republican candidate for Congressman at large. Judge Tremain reviewed the history of the two parties at some length, referring to his own connection with the Democratic Party when it did not need to go out of its own ranks for its candidates for office and was not obliged to steal another party's platform on which to fight a campaign. He then spoke of the change which came over the party ten years ago, forcing patriotic men to quit its ranks, and to its subsequent dark record. In contrast with this he presented the radiant record of the Republican Party, and defended with a stout array of facts and arguments the policy that had been pursued by Gen. Grant since he assumed the reins of Government. The opposition asked us to forget the grand record of the Republican Party. "Forget it," said he, "when the mother forgets her first-born, or when the people forget to pay the taxes imposed as one of the results of the war." [Applause.] The speaker argued against turning our back on the front. It was a glorious heritage, and those who stood true to the country in the dark hours should never have cause to be ashamed of their record. He scouted the sort of reconciliation clamored for by Greeley and company, and said it meant only a restoration of traitors to power, and when they had fairly gotten back the power, then they would magnanimously forgive us.

The claim that the Democratic Party had been converted to Republicanism because they accepted Greeley and the Cincinnati platform, he shown to be a mere pretense by extracts from Greeley's own utterances and by the editorials of Southern newspapers when they thought that North Carolina had gone Democratic. The pirate Semmes had declared that Greeley had come to him, not he to Greeley, and the expressions of Northern Democrats corresponded with the declarations of the Southern secessionists. There was no evidence of conversion in this case at all. It was simply a scheme to get possession of the offices—a scheme which Horace Greeley was encouraging by his speeches whenever he made them. The south had been most magnanimously treated, and as to the charge of centralization, there was absolutely nothing that was like centralization. The only thing that Congress had done was to provide for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and no man could ask less than that. This was creditable to the Government, and it was what citizens everywhere demanded—safety and protection.

The speaker claimed that the Government was unworthy of the name which failed to protect its citizens, white or black, in every part of its domain. He closed by expressing the belief that Grant and Wilson would carry two-thirds of the States, and appealed to Republicans to elect Dix and Robinson, the candidates on the State ticket, and thus add the Empire State to the victorious list. Judge Tremain was frequently interrupted by applause.

Opening of the Campaign in Orange County—Speeches by Gen. Van Wyck, Gov. Jewell and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Republicans opened the campaign here, to-night, with the largest audience ever gathered in Stanson Hall. Gen. Van Wyck presided, and made a powerful speech on the issues of the day. Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, followed in a brief and practical address, which was well received. Gov. Noble made a characteristic, humorous and pointed speech, in which he showed some of the ludicrous phases of the Liberal-Copperhead campaign. There was great enthusiasm, and cheers were given for Grant, Wilson, Dix, Robinson and the speakers. Greeley stock is not negotiable in this locality.

KENTUCKY.

Straight-Out District Convention in Louisville—Strong Delegation to the State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—The Straight-out Democratic Convention of the Fifth District of Kentucky met at the Circuit Court Room of the Court-house to-night, to appoint delegates to the State Convention which meets in this city on the 3d of September, the day on which the National Convention holds its meeting here. Hon. Samuel L. Geiger was called to the chair, and Bullitt Gordon was appointed Secretary. As soon as an organization was effected twenty-four delegates to the State Convention were appointed. Among them were Gen. G. W. Chambers, Dr. T. J. Frazier, Dr. J. N. Hughes, Dr. John D. Eye, John C. King, Pat. Bannon, Richard Bullitt, Alexander D. Wall, Judge J. G. Walker, Judge Samuel L. Geiger, R. W. Helm, John Cobwin, Julius Dorn, J. C. Bartlett, and many other prominent and well-known citizens of the district. Gen. G. W. Chambers and others addressed the Convention. Two hundred persons were present. Harmony and good feeling characterized the meeting. Col. Blanton Duncan was there, saying little but doing much.

A letter from a prominent politician in Maine, says that all the indications point to an increased Republican majority over the vote of last year. The Republicans are active and happy, and the Greeleyites are despondent. Delegates to the Democratic Convention are arriving.

ALABAMA.

The Sleeping Hands Business a Failure in Mobile—A Meeting to Rave on Greeley and Brown, Ends in Disorder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 30.—Twenty-five hundred persons were present at a meeting last night to organize a Greeley and Brown Association. Every proposition was strongly opposed. The Cincinnati called for three cheers for Greeley and Brown, and about fifty persons responded. The resolution intended to unite the Democrats and Liberals in support of Greeley and Brown, created the greatest confusion. The meeting adjourned after a session of thirty minutes, in the midst of the wildest disorder. Several pugilistic encounters occurred on the streets between Liberals and Democrats this morning.

Meeting of Oil Merchants.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—Producers in the Oil Regions are entering upon a plan to stop all new developments for a period of six months from Sept. 1. Meetings have been held at Parker's Landing and yesterday

SARATOGA.

Saratoga Loungers and Saratoga Flirts—A Few Scenes From Real Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872.

I suppose democracy naturally begets a certain amount of indifference to appearances—a certain amount, mind you! For the gentlemen who delight to occupy the front row of chairs on the piazzas of Saratoga hotels are all well shorn, ben frisé—"done" as the American barber of the period calls it—and are all scrupulously, if not all tastefully, dressed. But the stereotyped pose of the American lounger is neither dignified nor picturesque, and on this broiling hot morning it furnishes no exception to the rule. Strolling up Broadway past the principal hotels, the eye is inevitably attracted to the continuous row of boot soles which form a sort of extra coping to the hotel balustrades. They are of all thicknesses and sizes, and are alike evidences to the passer-by that the weather is too hot for the uncouth giant to trouble himself about his over big boots, or the exquisite to worry himself about showing off his small feet to the greatest advantage. The angle between the cane-bottomed chair and the balustrade just suits the proportions of the big man, and, with the aid of several First Parteuses and many cobblers and cobblers, he manages to keep himself pleasantly but feverishly cool. And the little man? I presume they find their position comfortable, for in such weather as this they could not endure to be otherwise. Nevertheless, the balustrade is high; their length of limb is not great; and one cannot help recalling *Box's* or *Cox's* (I forget which) criticism of the assertion of that astute and money-making landlady, *Mrs. Bouncer*, that *Box* or *Cox*—whichever it was—always sat with his heels on the mantelpiece; "*Mrs. Bouncer!* That must be a great stretch of your imagination or of the gentleman's legs."

Of this class of our Saratoga visitors one is apt to inquire: What on earth do they come here for? They do absolutely nothing but eat, drink, sleep and lounge; unless, perhaps, on an unusually cool day they rouse themselves sufficiently to talk a little politics. They generally say that they patronize Saratoga because they detest the sea-side, or, to quote on their behalf, from Lewis Carroll's "Sea Dirge:"

> There are certain things—as a spider, a ghost,
> The Three Hundred Pounds of the Baby Bunting Boy—
> That I hate; but the thing that I hate the worst
> Is a thing they call the sea."

Still, putting the sea-side out of the question, it strikes me that they might do their lounging with much more satisfaction to themselves in a decent costume, and in some cooler spot than Saratoga.

On the other hand, we have one only other class of Saratoga visitors, it is strange that there should be no intermediate class, antipodal to the loungers in their instincts and habits; nervously active on the hottest day and all day too; fearful of missing a dance, a racy scandal, or the freshest bit of news; drinking water from the springs as regularly as they wash their hands and faces, and far more regularly than they say their prayers, not because their systems need it, but simply because they think it is the thing to do; and for whom the day is, apparently, not half long enough. Now most of these good people are really as ill at ease as the little gentlemen with short legs appear to be when they sit on the piazzas with the heels of their glossy, glazed boots propped on the balustrades. They counterfeit a feverish excitement which would wear them out in a week did they suffer from the reality; and, though fully conscious of feeling weary from the long-sustained effort, they fondly imagine that their world, which they worship so much, kneels with due humility at their shrine, and declares them to be dashing, sparkling and *spiritueller*. It is, however, their business in life to lay siege to any defenseless cross between a Lothair and a Harry Foker who may happen to come in their way. The first they know to be almost as great a myth as the precious-stone fields of Arizona. There never was but one Lothair—the Lothair of Mr. Disraeli's imagination—and the Lady Corisande long ago carried off even that fictitious prize in the great matrimonial lottery. As for Harry Foker, none but a fool would take him at a gift. But, *in medio tutissimus ibis!* By moderating their ambition they know that they have better chances of success, and they wisely resolve to content themselves with the hybrid. The bother is that even the hybrids are scarce. If they succeed in making anything out of their speculations, they certainly make it by the sweat of their brows—their wives being a fair bail for that—and they are entitled to the meed of praise due to perseverance. But they have their usefulness, just as have the sparrows who pounce on a stray caterpillar in Union-square. When they are tired of their artificial life, and can exclaim, with Cleopatra—

> "And there is nothing left remarkable
> Beneath the visiting moon,"

they confer the great favor on society of marrying some too pertinent nonentity, and retiring with him to the seclusion of a New-York boarding-house, to grieve over the possession of a lonely infant, and quarrel over a milliner's bill a good deal beyond their means. They join the ever-increasing army of the poverty-stricken gentry, and quietly find out that they are "lost to sight, to memory dear," without the pleasure of knowing that they are "to memory dear."

On the other hand, we have a full delegation of the dangerous element—those women who delight in the mere devilry of flirting, and are as dangerous to themselves as to others. They are the cream of the application of the "bitter but" to themselves, and they use their personal charms for their personal amusement with a recklessness which often sees them into trouble. The gentleman who filled his mouth with cayenne pepper in order that he might for once in his life realize to the full the enjoyment of a glass of iced water, gained his experience by an accidental means. So it is with these Saratoga butterflies who go chasing and chasing around all the day long. They are like Actæon wearied by his own dogs. They sharpen arrows which are to pierce their own fair bosoms, and their desire to rile inscrutably gives way to a desire to be ruled over. But the covered arrow is seldom so successful in reaching a willing bosom, and the suddenly-converted flirt discovers that she has "planted not a king but doning there." Mr. Calverley perpetrated that grim joke in his translation of the *Bacchanals*; so be good enough not to shake your head at me. The young married ladies flirt much more naturally; and some have lost little hearts in them the fight is fair and open. They have no masked batteries, they do not lay in ambush; consequently the foe has only himself to thank if he is taken by surprise. They go in for the sport just for the fun of the thing, strong in the knowledge that they can neither capture or be captured. Still there are a twofold ambition—another element of safety for them. They think as much, nay more, of ruling through the medium of silks and satins and bonnets, as by the mere force of natural attractions, and the time they bestow on dress and dressing prevents them from occupying themselves over much with serious pastimes. Like the gourmet, whose Gothic tastes enabled him to relish the rarest wines last as a parting bouche for his guests, they seem to have reserved the richest and most gorgeous of their costumes for the last term of the Saratoga season. There is no doubt about it; they dress! Any one of them carries a banker's balance on her back; and ever their very headgear is nearly in an immense ratio to its proportions. Prince Metternich once got off a bon mot about the price and size of his wife's bonnets. The Princess had handed him her quarterly bonnet bill, amounting to 2,500 francs. The Prince, with his usual courtesy, immediately handed her a check for it, and laughingly remarked: "My dear, I have noticed that in proportion as your bonnets diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall have the milliner bringing nothing but the bird."

The King Divorce Suit—Petition of Mrs. King for the Custody of the Children.

The cross action for divorce between Annie T. King and James C. King, reference to which has already been made in these columns, was again before the Court in the form of a petition, presented yesterday, before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court Chambers, praying that she be awarded the custody of her three children pending the issue of the suit. The main action was brought by Mrs. King for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Mr. King, who was formerly a banker in this city, is about thirty-three years of age, and states that he was married to his wife in this city in Honolulu, he denies in his answer, absolutely the cruel treatment and threats alleged against him, and as a further defense charges that his wife has had illicit relations with divers persons, particularly with one A. P. O'Neill, stated in the papers to be a clerk in the Erie Railroad office.

On the present proceeding for the custody of the children Mrs. King alleges that she is possessed of means sufficient to support them, while her husband, she says, is not. Mr. King responds by an affidavit setting forth that he is capable of supporting and is supporting his children, who are strongly attached to him, and that his wife has no property she can call her own.

After argument by Mr. F. J. Dupont on the part of Mrs. King, and by Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel on the part of Mr. King, Judge Barrett decided to refer the case to Ex-Judge Sutherland to take testimony as to the charges and counter-charges contained in the wife's petition and the husband's affidavits, and report as to the relative fitness of the parties to have the custody of their children pending the termination of the trial for divorce.

NEWPORT.

The Gay Season—Yachting—Personal Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872.

Newport today is alive with her increasing population of Summer visitors. The number of pleasure-seekers is daily increasing; the hotels and private boarding places are full, or at least, have as many guests as they can comfortably accommodate. They, however, turn none away. If they cannot furnish rooms they will secure them at some private family close by, and will supply them with meals, &c., at the hotel. If those who seek our refreshing shores were confined to be stowed away in small and poorly-ventilated rooms at their homes in other cities, as many of them are here, they would really think that they were imposed upon by their friends, and would indignantly remonstrate against such barbarism.

Newport has been unusually gay and brilliant during the past week or ten days, the occasion being the presence of the New-York Yacht Club in our harbor. When not engaged upon the "briny deep," the yachtsmen were on shore, either at the hotels, making friendly calls, or dashing behind a pair of full-blooded horses upon the avenues, presenting a the appearance as they passed, with their gay yachting uniforms of the latest styles. Of the result of the series of races, the readers of the TIMES have been duly informed by telegram. At best these races have been devoid of that interest which has characterized their annual cruise in years past. Again, the days set for the races have been very inauspicious. It was either a dense "Newport fog," or the absence of sufficient wind, and of course it was impossible, under the circumstances, to test the sailing qualities of the fleet. The Columbia, owned by Lester Wallack, won the handicap race, for a cup given by James G. Bennett, worth $500. The day following was a sweepstake race for schooners and sloops, and the victors of which were the schooner yacht Magic and the sloop Vixen. The next was the long-talked of challenge race between the schooner yachts Madgie and Tidal Wave. This was one of the closest races ever made by any of the yachts of this club, and the cup, valued at $500, was won by the Tidal Wave, beating her competitor by only thirty-eight seconds. The two prizes, valued at $1,000, presented by the visitors and citizens of this city, was next in order, and much interest was manifested as to its result. The day was unfavorable; no wind scarcely, and so nap all, a thick fog came up while the squadron were on their homeward trip, and it was with difficulty that they found their way into port, the fog being so dense. The Meta, of the sloop class, was the winner of one prize, and the Dauntless would have been the winner of the other had she not met with an accident by running into the Brenton Reef Light-ship when about to round it on the home passage. The fog was so dense that she did not perceive the light-ship until too late to avert the collision. The Dauntless was damaged to the extent of about $300, and also damaged the light-ship somewhat besides. On account of this accident, the judges have awarded the prize to the Resolute, owned by A. S. Hatch, one of our annual Summer visitors, as she was the next to round the light-ship. The fleet have disbanded. Some remain still in the harbor, others either went to Martha's Vineyard, or to New-London and Old New-York. The Madgie and the Madeleine are matched for a race during the present season, the definite time of which has not been stated as yet, but it is to take place in an eight-knot breeze. The yacht Dreadnaught, owned by S. Samuels, Esq., has been sold, while she has been at Newport, to Capt. A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and he has taken possession of her. Capt. Stockwell is also owner of the magnificent steam-yacht Julia, formerly owned by William M. Tweed, of New-York. The following-named yachts still remain in our harbor: Viking, Dreadnaught, Resolute, Foam, Alarm, Vesta, Palmer, Dauntless, and the steam-yachts Julia and Lurline.

The letter of our townsman, George T. Downing, Esq., which appeared in these columns last Sunday, was read with interest by our community, and especially that portion of it where it urges the colored people to use their influence for the support of Grant and Wilson in the coming election. Mr. Downing owns a fine block on Bellevue-avenue, in which are numerous stores which he leases, principally for the Summer trade. One of them he occupies himself as a first-class ice-cream saloon, and it is here where the *élite* of our city visit and refresh themselves with his delicious beverages. Mr. Downing has a daughter who is very accomplished, and one of the best-educated ladies in Newport.

Amusements have not been numerous this season, as yet, but what we have had and what are in contemplation are of no mean order. First, Miss Charlotte Cushman gave her promised reading to a select and fashionable audience at the Opera-house Tuesday evening. The selections were the trial scene in King Henry VIII.; a scene in the third act of the same play and the death scene of Queen Catherine; also, "The Death of the Old Squr'," and Will Carlton's beautiful poem, "Betsy and I are Out." The sum realized from the reading was $800, the whole of which will go toward the Newport Hospital Fund, which now amounts to nearly $20,000; the principal part of this sum has been raised by and through the instrumentality of our Summer visitors. In addition to the above, it is rumored, although I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that the many foreign ministers who are spending the season at this place are to give a grand dress ball soon at the Academy of Music. Also Miss Annie Finkenstaedt, an American young lady of German parentage, is about to make her *début* in this country, in this City, as a matinée. She will be assisted by Mme. Rudersdorf and Mrs. Ludlous Werth, a Southern lady, who accompanied Miss Topp in her recitations two or three years ago.

Secretary Boutwell and family, who have been the guests of Gardner Brewer, Esq., went on board the cutter Mocassin last Friday for a sail, and also to witness the yacht race. Sir Edward Thornton called upon Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister, Count Cecil, the Italian Minister, and L. P. Morton, Esq., yesterday, and left in the evening for Washington. Major-Gen. McDowell is still at the Ocean House, and Thursday he was to attend a grand dress parade at Fort Adams, but was prevented by a severe thunder-storm. Gov. Jewell has been here for a few days as the guest of Albert Thompson. The famous Glen farm, where so many of our New-York friends have picknicked and had other pleasant gatherings, has been purchased by Halsey F. Coon, of Clayville, N. Y. Mr. Schlenden, Hanoverian Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington under the Administration of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln, is at present the guest of Hon. W. B. Lawrence. Miss Kate Field has also arrived, and is stopping with her uncle, M. H. Sanford. Recorder Hackett, of New-York; Gen. Cullum, and Gen. Otis, are among the prominent arrivals at the Ocean House. A gentleman who has been the guest of Hon. R. D. Mohun has been reported as no wiser than Mayor Hall of New-York. It was, however, a case of mistaken identity, as Mayor Hall has not been the guest of the above-mentioned gentleman, but a gentleman resembling him very much has been Mr. Mohun's guest, and it is to be supposed that Mohun feel very much relieved when he noticed it so currently reported that the present Mayor of New-York was his guest. The following are among the latest prominent arrivals at the hotels: R. S. Sawyer, R. W. Stoughton, R. W. Burns, L. E. Taylor, David Thompson, Dr. D. Germany, Alfred Hoffman, J. W. Mason, Dr. Thompson, G. H. Taylor, Thomas Orchard, all of New-York; Mme. J. Bebrigna and Carl Selvis, of Italy; A. Hara, S. Nakashuma, E. Enowye, of Japan. A brilliant reception occurred at the Ocean House this evening, and in point of numbers it was the most numerously attended of any this far.

HARRY BYRNE'S ESTATE.

Matilda Heron's Petition for an Allowance of $300 per Month—The Executor Denies that He is the Widow and Insists that the Estate Cannot Pay the Money.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 20.

In the Probate Court, yesterday afternoon, the Petition of Matilda Heron Byrne for a monthly allowance, came up. The petitioner was represented by Hall McAllister, and the respondents by Alex. Campbell. Mr. McAllister opened the case by reading the following petition for an allowance:

In the matter of the estate of Henry H. Byrne, deceased. The petition of Matilda Heron Byrne shows that she is the widow of H. H. Byrne, deceased; that letters testamentary have been granted to E. R. Carpenter; that an inventory of said estate has been returned and filed with the Clerk of this Court; that your petitioner is without estate of her own and wholly dependent upon the estate of said deceased for maintenance; that the estate of said deceased is amply able to provide an allowance to your petitioner for her support to the extent of $300 per month, which is a reasonable amount for that purpose. Therefore, your petitioner prays that an allowance out of said estate to said amount of $300 per month from the day of the death of said Henry H. Byrne for the support of your petitioner be made by order of this Court.—San Francisco, July 19, 1872.

MATILDA HERON BYRNE.

McAllister & Dwight, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Mr. Campbell then read the answer of E. R. Carpenter to the order made by Judge Myrick to show cause why the petition should not be granted, and specifically as follows:

And now comes Edward R. Carpenter, executor of the will of Henry H. Byrne, deceased, respondent, and answering the petition filed herein Aug. 1, 1872, signed Matilda Heron Byrne. He denies generally and specifically each and every allegation in said petition contained, except the allegations therein contained that letters testamentary have been granted to the said executor, and that an inventory of said estate has been returned and filed with the clerk of this Court, and this respondent specifically denies that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, or that she is dependent upon the estate of said deceased for maintenance, or that the estate of said deceased is able to provide an allowance for her support, to the extent of $300 or any other sum, and he denies that such sum or any part thereof is a reasonable amount for that purpose.

And for a further answer this respondent says on information and belief that if the said petitioner ever was married to the said Byrne, they never lived together as husband and wife, but that the said petitioner immediately abandoned the said Byrne and ever afterward lived separate and apart from him, and out of the State of California, in which the said Byrne continuously resided to the time of his death; and the said petitioner always refused, neglected and neglected to perform the duties and obligations of a wife to the said Byrne, and that during the lifetime of the said Byrne, the said marriage, if it ever existed, ceased to be in force or existence, and that the same was duly dissolved; that on or about the 27th day of December, 1867, the said petitioner intermarried with one Robert Stoepel, of the City of New-York, then and still a resident of the said City, and that the said petitioner and said Stoepel publicly lived together in the said City of New-York and elsewhere out of this State, as husband and wife, and were commonly and publicly known as such from the time of their marriage aforesaid; and that the said petitioner has lived with the said Robert Stoepel a child named Helene W. Stoepel, now living, the issue of their said marriage, and who is of the age of about ten years.

And respondent further says that the debts of the estate of the said Henry H. Byrne are very large, the mortgage debts and judgment liens amounting to about $50,000, while the other just and valid claims against the said estate will amount to $15,000 or $20,000 more, exclusive of the expense of administration. The answer concludes by stating that it is probable that several of the legacies can be paid, and there will probably be insufficient to pay all the debts.

The petitioner was in Court, dressed in deep black, and by the side of her counsel, and appearently in great mental suffering. Mr. Campbell, when he had concluded reading the answer, asked the Court to continue the hearing of the application until they could send a Commission to New-York to take testimony.

Mr. McAllister said this was an informal hearing, and produced a copy of the marriage certificate of H. Byrne to Matilda Heron.

Mr. CAMPBELL—We deny that she is the widow of the deceased.

Mr. McAllister replied that he offered the *prima facie* evidence of the marriage, there never was a divorce, and the lady was now in needy circumstances. Mr. Campbell contended that the woman had abandoned her husband, and therefore, she had forfeited any allowance she might have been entitled to. They could also show by her own sworn statement that there had been a dissolution.

MRS. HERON BYRNE—Try it.

Mr. Campbell continued by saying that they expected to prove her marriage with Stoepel, and that she also divorced from him.

Mrs. HERON BYRNE—I never was divorced; I must here defend my honor: I separated from him on account of my religion.

After some further discussion between counsel, it was agreed to continue the case until Friday, when Mr. Carpenter is to present an affidavit detailing all the facts he expects to prove and by whom.

The Gomes Continuous Fuse—An Interesting Experiment.

The attention of engineers is very generally fixed upon the work now being prosecuted at Hallett's Point by the National Government. Mr. Gomes, an engineer and inventor of a peculiar fuse, believing that he could blow up the mines in the tunnel far more effectively than would be possible by the ordinary processes, entered into correspondence with Gen. Newton, who is in charge of the Hurl Gate works, and that gentleman expressed a willingness to consider the subject if Mr. Gomes, by actual experiment could demonstrate the feasibility of his plan. Mr. Gomes then made application to Gen. Johnson, Chief of Ordnance of this State, who has charge of the Arsenal building on Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for permission to conduct his experiment there, and this was very cheerfully accorded, and the hour fixed for noon of yesterday. About that time Mr. Gomes made his appearance with his fuse, and the party—including the representatives of Gen. Newton, Gen. Abbot, of the Engineer Corps, Col. Tranor, Gen. Johnson, Gen. Otis, and some other military men—repaired to the upper hall, which is 200 feet long by 100 feet broad. Mr. Gomes made his preparations, which were exceedingly simple. One end of the fuse rested on a plain deal table, and the other extended out in the middle of the hall for a hundred feet. There it was massed, and at an angle a quarter of a pound of powder was packed to represent a mine, the fuse running through the centre and zigzagging for about twenty feet in the opposite direction. Here was another four ounces of powder, the fuse running straight through, as before. Then the fuse was laid down at another angle, and so on until six mines were represented. Mr. Gomes claimed that his fuse being continuous would run through the mines so fast that it would explode the sixth almost as soon as the first. It may be explained that in ordinary fuses the explosion of the first mine would ignite the next by burning back through the fuse, itself, would be blown to atoms by the explosion of the mine. But Mr. Gomes explained that his was not a burning fuse, it was a detonator, and in the 100 feet traversed it would make no less than 5,000 detonations. Not satisfied with the six mines, he attached another fuse to the first one and carried down a mine and a small brass cannon, desiring those who were present to fix their eyes on this and on the last mine, and see if they were not nearly simultaneous. Mr. Gomes then attached a little piece of slow-match to the end of the fuse and fired it. There were a few seconds of anxious waiting and then there was a tremendous explosion from the cannon, and from all the mines so nearly at the same time that it would require astronomical instruments to distinguish between them. The room was filled for a few minutes with the white fumes of the gunpowder, and then every one ran up to look at the *debris*. The paper which had contained the gunpowder was on fire, but the paper wrapping of the fuse, which had previously been about one-quarter of an inch broad, was now opened out as cleanly as if by hand, and showed plainly that it had been folded four times. Other parts of the fuse were torn to pieces, but there was none but on fire. The experiment was considered by Gen. Abbots a complete success, and the inventor expressed some chagrin that Gen. Newton was not pre-ent.

The McCabe Lunacy Case—The Commissioner Overruled.

In the matter of Rose McCabe, known in her religious order as Sister Mary Stanislaus, now detained in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, the facts of which have already appeared, Judge Barrett has now rendered a decision overruling the demurrer to the return to the writ of habeas corpus made on behalf of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and holding that the commitment is in conformity with the statute, and regular. But even if it had been technically irregular, the Judge said, he would have required it to be treated as if it had been in order the petitioner's discharge on that ground alone, and without some fuller investigation. Mr. Townsend thereupon asked, and obtained permission, on behalf of his client, to withdraw the demurrer, and interpose a traverse to the return to the writ.

This will bring up the question of fact as to the sanity or insanity of Miss McCabe, tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, and argument before the Court thereon, will be had on a future day.

A Baggage Thief.

James De Courcey, of No. 12 State-street, a clerk employed in the baggage office at Castle Garden, was arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with robbery. The facts were as follows: Hiram P. Dixon, who represents the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Castle Garden, observed a suspicious-looking bag lying in the delivery-room, and locked for delivery. He informed Officer Harper of the Twenty-sixth Precinct of the watching of the bag, and the same for it, and, on receiving a receipt, had the bag was delivered to him. The man was followed to De Courcey's house, where he left the bag, which, on being opened by the Police, was found to contain $100 worth of wearing apparel, stolen by De Courcey from time to time from emigrants' baggage. De Courcey was fully committed for trial.

EGYPT.

The Alleged Expedition to Abyssinia—France the Sustaining Power—The Fate of Abyssinia.

Some curious information relating to the alleged Egyptian expedition to Abyssinia is published by the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Aug. 14. This expedition, says the writer, was anticipated some months ago by the reports of Protestant missionaries from Habesch, and the Khedive seems to have found in Werner Munzinger the right man for executing his ambitious designs. But so great an undertaking could not be entered upon without the assistance of at least one great European Power, and that Power can be no other than France. Werner Munzinger, the writer proceeds, "by birth a Swiss, was brought up in a Jesuits' college in Paris. Thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of Loyola, and at the same time well trained in all the branches of science, he is one of the most zealous instruments of the Society. He has for years been actively engaged in spreading the Catholic religion in Abyssinia as French Consul, yet the Jesuits have not succeeded in firmly establishing themselves in the country. After being persecuted by King Ubie, of Tigré, they were expelled by the Emperor Theodorus, who only tolerated Protestant preachers in order to familiarize the people with the Ambaric Bible. King Kassa, of Tigre, who had himself crowned on the 21st of January last as Emperor Johannes, III, of Abyssinia, recently sent a letter in reference to the Jesuits, in which he protested against their refusal to pay taxes and their revolutionary agitation which he addressed to the German Emperor and the Queen of England. In this protest he also accuses the French Consul Munzinger of exciting the Abyssinian people against the Government. Since then the situation, which relating the Consulship has been appointed Pasha of Massowah, and is therefore an Egyptian official. This, of course, was done with the knowledge of the French Government. The fact is that the Khedive has long planned the conquest of Abyssinia, but was unable to carry it out. The clan Europe England stood in the way; besides which he had no one to whom he could intrust such an expedition. A man has now been found in Munzinger, who, well acquainted both with the language and the customs of the natives, gladly accepts the task, as by so doing he will not only open the country to the Jesuits, but satisfy his to their rule. Who knows? Perhaps the plan was originated by Father Beckx himself. That Munzinger was the first, during his last visit to Cairo, to suggest the idea of a conquest of Abyssinia to the Egyptian Government is beyond doubt; that he obtained permission to do the from the French Consul-General at Alexandria is also beyond doubt. The only question now is whether Munzinger will conquer the country for Egypt or for the Jesuits. A conflict between the Christian Abyssinians and the Mohammedan Egyptians would be a war of extermination; for no Christian in Abyssinia will voluntarily submit to the Mohammedan conquerors. Abyssinia has already once had to sustain a Mohammedan invasion, but in the sixteenth century she was rescued by the Portuguese, and Christendom remained victorious. But with the Portuguese came the Jesuits; they strove in Abyssinia, as everywhere, to be sole rulers. A long struggle then began, which terminated in a war between the Jesuits and the Abyssinian Government." The writer concludes by expressing the opinion that in a war with Egypt Abyssinia must be beaten. "Egypt has on her side well-drilled troops, ample stores of ammunition and provisions, and a commander who knows Abyssinia better than the Abyssinians themselves, who was regarded by the soul of the unlucky expedition against Theodorus, and who has made the best use of the experiences he gained on that occasion. But there is still hope. We hear that the Emperor Johannes has appealed directly to the German Emperor and the Queen of England for assistance against this united attack of Mohammedans, Frenchmen, and Jesuits, and we will trust that a word from these two Sovereigns to the Viceroy of Egypt will put an end to the expedition."

Disastrous Conflagration in Hunter's Point—Loss $50,000.

Yesterday afternoon the cord and trimming factory of G. L. & G. B. Kelty, a New-York firm, was destroyed by fire, together with their stable adjoining, containing two horses, a carpenter-shop belonging to Petty & Smith, and a tenement house; a new brick building belonging to Mr. Skully, was partially burned. The fire originated in the stable, and raged such headway that even the horses could not be removed. The engines could not muster 300 feet of hose. The Fire Department were entirely useless. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock, and in thirty minutes the entire building, about 200 feet long and four stories high, was in flames. The stock was very combustible. About this time the portion of the Fire Department from the Second and Third Wards arrived, and sufficient hose was obtained to bring water and save the adjacent buildings. The loss will be about $50,000. The Keltys were fully insured. One hundred and fifty workmen employed by them are thrown out of employment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Lake Imports—Flour, 10,000 bbls; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 14,100 bushels; Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 74,300 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¾c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7c. Flour dull; Western Spring, $7 25@7 50; Baxter's, $7 62½@8 00; Amber, $6 75@6 87½; Winter, $6 50@7 00; Chicago Spring, $6 75@7 00; Old No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 02 offered by Old in demand at $1 03; Chicago Spring, No. 2 at $1 23. Corn higher; sales, 40,000 bushels at 41½c. and 40,000 bushels at 42c. Oats firm; sales, for Jersey, 37½c. Other articles unchanged. Cattle—Receipts today, 450 head, making the total receipts for the week 3,850 head, or 327 cars, against 505 cars last week. Hogs—Receipts today, 1,700 head, the shortest of any previous week on record. Market slow, and not sufficient trade to make a quotable market; but few Cattle were in the yards to operate with; about one head were disposed of; sales range at $3 50@4 00. Cheaper, unless a change for the worse. Sheep—Receipts today, 400 head; market dull and lower.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—Flour—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; Sales, 1,000 bbls; Shipments, 1,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts, 2,000 bushels; Shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Shipments, 1,000 bushels. Barley—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Shipments, 1,000 bushels. Rye—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Shipments, 1,000 bushels. Freights—Wheat, 11c. to Oswego; Flour, 50c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 26,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 77,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 [illegible]; and $1 [illegible] bid. Corn steady; sales, 5,000 bushels old receipts low mixed at 45c.; fresh receipts held at 45c. Oats unchanged; new, 34c. and 35c. Petroleum unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Cotton quiet but steady; Middling, 20½c.; gross receipts, 314 bales; gross, 314 bales; sales, 127 bales; stock, 6,039 bales. Weekly—Net Receipts, 1,240 bales; gross, 1,327 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,412 bales; sales, 1,150 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 30.

SALES TO 12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Quicksilver	42	100 Lake Shore	90¾		
100 Western Un.	72½	200 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
1000 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
1000 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
100 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
1000 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
1000 do	72¾	100 do	90¾		
1000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30, 1872.

ASHES.—Pots have been salable and steady at $6 25@$6 50 for No. 1 with fair quiet and steadier at $6 12½ @ 6 25.

BEEF-WAX.—Yellow has been in moderate request at 22@24c. for Western and 25@26c. for prime Western.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been decidedly more doing in this line, and a firm market has been reported for reasonable work. The demand has been chiefly for Spring goods from South-Western and Southern buyers.

BRISTLES.—Have been generally quoted firm on a fair inquiry, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@ $5 in North River Hard, Dressed at; Crown, $4@ $4; Philadelphia Fancy, $5@$5 25 ⅌ lb.

CANDLES.—Have been slow of sale, including Adamantine, 12@13c ounces. 14c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 9c.@ 10c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@35c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@ 45c.; Pure Sperm, 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

CHEESE.—Has been in fair request, with Small-skim quoted at 8@9 ⅌ lb.

COCOA.—Has been in light demand, including Grenada, at 20c.@22c.; Caracas, 16c.@18c.; Guayaquil, 18½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 20c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb.

COAL.—Has been moderately sought after, with Liverpool Cannel quoted at $12@$13; House do., Scranton at $7 50@$8; Gas, $8@$8 50; Lehigh Anthracite, $6 75@$6 25 ⅌ ton, for carmoes.

COFFEE.—Has been very quiet since our last report without change of moment as to values; 640 bags Rio, ex-Ann Elizabeth, at 23c. ⅌ lb. gold; 500 bags included 2,140 bags Rio and Santos 4,140 bags and 1,000 mats Java, 2,000 mats Singapore, 12,100 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Ceylon, 3,000 bags Laguayra, 1,700 bags Porto Rico, 1,000 bags Cuba, 1,000 bags Cape Ghee, 1,000 bags other Plantation.

COTTON.—Has been in fairly active request, but rather easier, on an advance of fc. @ ⅌ lb. when the sales amount to 1,000 bales or more, and 1,000@1,500 bales to 1 c. ⅌ lb., and ¼@½c. ⅌ lb. to speculators. For the week ending this date there has been a fairly trade reported as an improvement in price of ¼@⅛c. on contracts for the month of January and February, 1873, with sales reported of 17,000 bales, including about 1,000 bales, mostly on the spot, and 16,000 bales (today) basis of Low Middling, delivered on contract, at 19½c. ⅌ lb. in gold, for January, 19 3-16c. for February, and 19 ⅛c. for March. The reported sales since our last of 1,000 bales at 19½c. for very inferior to very good Ordinary, 1,000 bales at 19 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,500 bales at 19½c., November, 1,100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 19½c., December, 1,100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 19½c., January, 400 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,500 bales at 19½c., February, 1,100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 19½c., March, 700 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19½c., 500 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19½c., 500 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., all old form contract. Exchanged.—Sales, good for exchange, 400 bales November, 500 bales December, 1,000 bales January, 500 bales February, 400 bales March, 500 bales April, 500 bales May, 500 bales June, 500 bales July, 500 bales August, 500 bales September, 1,000 bales at 19½c., 400 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., all old form contract. Exchanged.—Sales, good for exchange, 400 bales November, 500 bales December, 1,000 bales January, 500 bales February, 200 bales at 19¼c., both old form contract. Exchanged.—Sales, good for exchange, 200 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 24th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLE. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SERGEANT KITE. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ringard. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others. Matinee at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In reply to numerous correspondents, we give below a transcript from our books showing the *clear weekly* INCREASE in the circulation of our daily and weekly papers during the past three months. It must be distinctly understood that the figures quoted give *only the actual increase*, week by week, and that each week's returns are independent of the previous week's. For instance, the increase in the daily of 720 for the week ending June 1, does not include the 240 increase of May 25. Each week's returns are complete in themselves.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of advertisers to the advantages which the DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES offer to them. During the approaching business season, there is no paper which will go into a larger or more varied circle of readers than the TIMES. The WEEKLY is especially useful as a means of communication with readers in the interior of this and other States.

The following figures show only the ACTUAL INCREASE *in the Circulation of the Daily and Weekly issues of the* NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLEAR GAINS ON PREVIOUS WEEK.

	Daily.	Weekly.
May 25	240	1,900
June 1	720	2,240
June 8	1,920	960
June 15	680	3,000
June 22	——	2,240
June 29	——	480
July 6	1,000	880
July 13	1,000	4,200
July 20	840	2,400
July 27	1,500	2,400
Aug. 3	2,840	15,000
Aug. 10	1,000	2,800
Aug. 17	480	3,500
Aug. 24	1,200	2,200
Aug. 31	——	17,800
Three months gain	15,200	70,200

The other day one of the Democratic papers had an article to prove that negroes were not fit to be free, and ought always to have been kept in a condition of slavery. An echo of the same article appears in a paragraph in yesterday's *World*, in which Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD is taunted with being a delegate at large on the electoral ticket with FRED. DOUGLASS. The colored race may draw their own conclusions from these remarks of their Democratic "friends." REUBEN E. FENTON, the *World* says, is against WOODFORD and DOUGLASS. We can only say that while it is a disgrace for any honest man to be associated with FENTON, no one need be ashamed of working side by side with Mr. DOUGLASS. The latter has ten times the ability of FENTON, and he has this additional advantage—that he has never taken what does not belong to him, and has thus far passed through life without a stain upon his character. FENTON would be very glad if he could say as much for himself.

The accounts which we receive from Vermont and Maine are very encouraging—so encouraging that we might be pardoned for making sanguine predictions as to the result of the elections in these States. But it is better to keep within the bounds, and, therefore, we shall only urge our friends in Vermont especially, to give us the heaviest vote they can possibly bring to the polls. The Democrats are prepared to be thankful for very small mercies, and they only ask Republicans to fall below their usual majorities. It would be a pity to oblige them. Great significance would be attached to any falling off of the vote in Vermont, and, therefore, we beg our friends there to keep up to the mark, and go as far beyond it as they can.

The terrible scenes of human agony which must have attended the sinking of the steamer *Metis*, off Stonington, yesterday morning, may be fitly left without coloring and without imaginary grouping. So far there are not enough of trustworthy details to warrant the expression of an opinion as to whether such an occurrence deserves the name of an accident or not. If it should be shown that the night was too dark to enable a sharp look-out to discern lights at a short distance, and too stormy to admit of signals by sound being of any use, people will naturally desire to know why the *Metis* should have kept on her course in such obvious disregard of possible danger. If the Captain was warranted in taking the responsibility which he did in continuing her passage, it will have to be explained why the ordinary precautions and well-established rules of a great maritime highway should have proved utterly unavailing to avert so fearful a casualty. Then again, the reported tardiness of the discovery that the vessel had sprung a leak, stands greatly in need of explanation, as does also the apparent insufficiency of the appliances for saving life. The accounts which suggest these remarks are necessarily very fragmentary, and, pending the receipt of fuller details, it is impossible to say where the blame, if any, ought to rest.

"Liberal-Democratic" Humbug.

Personal slander of the President, and misrepresentations, alternately bold and crafty, of his Administration, are the main dependence of those who, under various forms of Tammanyism, are endeavoring to displace the Republican Party from power. But these men have sense enough to know—for it does not require much sense to know—that the more intelligent and sober-minded voters, in whose ranks the Republicans and Democrats whom it is necessary to win to the support of Mr. GREELEY are to be found, demand, as a motive to political action, something else than that supplied by abuse and falsehood.

Hence, we are now beginning to have a show of argument from that side in the present canvass. The show thus far is very poor, which we regret. For it tends to self-respect, and to respect for the tribunal of public opinion, before which we all appear, when those whom we are called upon to oppose discuss principles, reason at least skillfully, if not soundly, from the premises of well-established facts. But, thus far, we have heard only generalities, not glittering, but in fact very dull; misrepresentations craftily disguised in the form of argument, and truisms of no present importance, set forth as newly-discovered truths of momentous and immediate significance.

It is thought proper, and perhaps "smart," to give as a reason for the existence of the Liberal-Democratic coalition—as Gen. BANKS did—that that coalition presents "the unparalleled spectacle of friends and enemies, the opponents and supporters of the great issues of the late terrible war together as one party and one man to sustain the grand result of the war." This is a fine-sounding assemblage of words, and one likely to elicit applause from an assemblage of unthinking hearers who are in a disposition to be pleased. But a moment's reflection shows its falsity and its absurdity. For the grand result of the war is that practical change of the relation of the States to the Union, and that fortification of the powers of the General Government, which will make secession hereafter as impossible as any event can be which depends on human probabilities—a change which the Democratic Party had always opposed and now opposes, its original position on this question having been the real cause of the rebellion, although not its immediate occasion.

This result of the war is the one which above all others (because it alone makes all the others possible) deserves the epithet "grand." And Gen. BANKS knows well—if he knows anything whereof he spoke—that this result the Democratic Party does not sustain. So much for the falsity of this pretense. Its absurdity is apparent from the fact that no such union as that spoken of is at all necessary for such an end. Great political changes, such as the union of Democrats with Republicans, and the adoption of such a candidate for the Presidency as HORACE GREELEY by the Democratic Party, do not take place without sufficient causes. The really grand result of the war is the one which the Republican Party achieved, and which it is devoting its best energies to maintain; and those who wish to work for that end have only to co-operate with that party, and not range themselves in the motley ranks of its opponents.

We are also told that one great object of this union of the Tammany Democrats with the Tammany Republicans is "to fight for the power of the people," that if this coalition is successful, political power is to be taken from "a party" and is to be "given to the people," and this phrase of preserving political power in the hands of the people is repeated again and again, as if it were of great significance and greater potency. Possibly some weak minds may be deluded for a moment into the belief that these words really mean something; but any coherent speech more full of emptiness was never uttered. Who proposes taking power from the people? And even if that were thought of or desired, how is it to be effected? When the Constitution says that certain powers are reserved "to the States or to the people," those words can be understood; they have a very clear and weighty meaning. They mean that the powers referred to do not rest in the General Government, but in the States as political bodies, or in the people at large. "The people" are not any particular party, or any particular administration representing the majority of the people. Under our form of Government, under any representative Government, the people can only act through elected legislators and executive officers, who must be placed in power by the choice of their fellow-citizens constitutionally expressed.

Therefore to talk of the election of one set of legislators and executive officers in the place of another, as a taking of power from a party and a restoration of it to "the people," is to utter the baldest nonsense. And yet it would seem that this puerile fallacy, which would hardly pass current in a boys' debating society, is to be one of the strong arguments on which the men with whom Gen. BANKS is now acting rely for their success. They depend upon the very democratic and the very republican sound of the phrase "the power of the people"—a phrase which has meaning under certain circumstances, but which is utterly void of any significant relation to the present crisis in our affairs—to divert the attention of intelligent voters from the real issue of the hour, which is the preservation of that change in the spirit, and partly in the letter of the Constitution, which may properly be styled "the grand result of the war." Of that change the Republican Party is the actual and the national champion, and whoever fights against that party, or deserts it, in doing all in his power to obliterate the grand result which is the triumphant witness of the success of the Government and "the people" in the great struggle which began ten years ago, and which is not yet ended.

The Warning of Fifty Millions.

"Those adverse to me ask what pledges I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support. I answer: No man or woman in all the South ever asked of me, whether directly or through another, any other pledge than is given in all my acts and words from the hour of LEE's surrender down to this moment. No Southern man has ever hinted to me an expectation, hope or wish that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union."—*Mr. Greeley's Speech at Portland.*

Mr. GREELEY adroitly deals in negative assertions only. It is not a question whether he has already given pledges that he will favor measures looking to the payment of Southern claims in some shape or other, but whether he will adhere to that policy which has thus far provided resolutely against the possibility of making these debts valid against the Government. Herein Mr. GREELEY is silent. He does not even give an opinion that these debts ought never to be paid. But whatever Mr. GREELEY may say or do, his principal supporters are not so obtuse or indifferent on this subject as he seems to be. The country needs to be thoroughly warned of the imminent danger in this very direction which would at once follow Mr. GREELEY's election. His organ may assert that the Constitution prohibits the payment of the rebel debt; so it does, as such.

But his Southern supporters are fully aware that there is already a means in existence whereby, if they can only change the *personnel* of the Administration, they can secure payment of their losses to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. We doubt whether many of our people are fully aware of the dangerous fact which already confronts them in respect to this matter of the payment of Southern claims. Many of them have heard of the Southern Claims Commission. Congress, in its wisdom, two years ago, passed a bill creating this Commission, for the purpose of relieving a large number of Southern loyalists, whose property had been taken for the use of the army. Many of these cases were of great merit, and deserved speedy relief. But it was well understood that they were not great in number, and that they were comparatively small in amount. The best judges in the Senate, when the bill was debated in that body, estimated that the total amount of these claims would never exceed six or eight millions of dollars. The Commission was appointed to serve two years, and the time for the presentation of these claims was limited to two years. This time expires in March next.

Now, what has been the result? Already claims *exceeding fifty millions in amount* have been filed, and they are coming in at a rate indicating nearly double that amount before the expiration of the limit. Elect GREELEY, and what follows? A certain effort to extend the time for the presentation of these claims. Every claim agent in Washington and the South sets the chances of his claims higher since GREELEY's nomination. Such extension of time, with a Greeley Congress, or a close one, which he could make close by the use of patronage, would be quickly accomplished. There would be many plausible reasons for it, and the terrible individual pressure of ten thousand claimants, with contingent millions, would be irresistible, if it were known that the Executive sympathized with such a measure. Everybody knows that a President with such an infirm judgment and unsteady purpose as Mr. GREELEY exhibits, would be molded at will by these influences.

But suppose Congress should refuse to extend the law? The mischief does not end there. Of the hundred millions which the aggregate will soon reach, not one dollar in ten is legitimate. The terms of the present Commissioners expire in April next. Not one-fourth of their work will be completed, and the Commission must, in any event, be renewed. Does any one suppose that Mr. GREELEY would be allowed to select men like Judge ALDRICH, Judge PERHAM and Ex-Senator HOWELL?—who were appointed not only for their judicial ability, but for their known integrity and loyal convictions. The country may rest assured that the men who are expected to elect GREELEY will not let such an opportunity go unimproved, and within thirty days after his inauguration we should inevitably have an instance of his weak, vacillating, yielding disposition in a dangerous crisis, where the true interests of the country would demand resolute firmness and strong judgment. Who dare trust Mr. GREELEY in such an emergency as that?

The Boonton Picnic.

During our administration of the Children's Excursion Fund, we have frequently desired that those who contributed to it might have the satisfaction of seeing how it was spent, and how great an amount of happiness a little money could secure. In several instances the desire has been gratified, but yesterday, through the benevolent intentions of Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN, Mayor LATHROP, and other citizens of Boonton, N. J., we had the satisfaction of bringing the hosts and the guests of one of the picnics face to face. We feel assured that both were the better of the meeting. To the hospitable and kind-hearted people of Boonton, Morristown, and of the various villages that also contributed, with generous profusion, the feast of good things which formed an essential a part of the day's enjoyment, it was a genuine reward to see with what keen zest their hospitality was enjoyed. The avidity with which many of the poor little waifs attacked the viands which were to them a feast of unprecedented luxury, may also have given to many of these prosperous and generous people a fresh appreciation of the blessing of wholesome and abundant food, with which their guests seemed to be so unfamiliar. And it is, perhaps, not oversanguine to hope that the spectacle of contented, charitable and well-to-do men and women, most of whom had earned their earthly comfort by patient and honest work, may not be without its results on the future of many of the children of poverty who so heartily enjoyed their yesterday's holiday. Hon. Mr. HILL was justified in referring with pride to the self-reliance and energy which has made Boonton and the country around it what they are. In yesterday's picnic there were many ragged and noisy urchins whose future career, all unknown to themselves, may be molded by thoughts of what substantial evidence they had yesterday of the results of perseverance and industry.

The picnic of yesterday was the sixteenth of the series. Upward of fifteen thousand children have participated in these excursions, and we may note it as a remarkable evidence of good fortune and of the extreme care and vigilance exercised by our assistants who have had charge of the children, that not a single accident has marked the entire series. Judging either from the experience of other picnics or the ordinary average of railroad or street travel, we should have anticipated that such entire immunity from accident was simply impossible. It has been vouchsafed to our enterprise, nevertheless, and this, together with the wonderful way in which the picnics have avoided any of the stormy days of a highly-uncertain season must always remain subjects for congratulation. The amount of good done by these excursions lies partly on the surface, and is partly of a kind whose fruits can only be guessed at. As to the obvious benefit of giving to thousands of poor children the first real holiday of their lives, and giving it at a time when they are specially exposed to the inroads of disease, there can be no question. We believe that the beneficial influence of the sympathy between classes, which a movement like this develops, will be readily understood by every one who reflects upon the subject. There is no surer way to the heart of a parent of any station in life than through acts of kindness to his or her children. This is peculiarly the case in regard to parents whose poverty prevents them from doing all they could desire for their little ones. That such people do often, all too literally, find their children a burden, is from no lack of strong natural affection. That they have as highly developed as the most fortunate in the land. When the stern gripe of necessity becomes so seasonably relaxed as it has been through the agency of the Excursion and Sick Relief Funds, it is felt by these poor people as a blessing of no common measure, and it evokes a grateful response of proportionate warmth. We shall say that this very feeling is the least of the good results which have so plentifully attended a charity well bestowed!

Hunting for a Candidate.

The Tammany Democrats and sorehead Republicans, who are to hold their double-barreled Convention in Syracuse next week, appear to be in a bad fix for a candidate for Governor. They have been searching around industriously for a week past to find some one who might stand a chance of beating the Republican nominee. The old cry of "anything to beat GRANT" has been changed into "anything to beat DIX." The great anxiety of the Democratic Party is to make sure of the local advantages which they expected to gain from their coalition with the Republican soreheads. The nomination of Gen. DIX at Utica threw them into a panic, and they immediately dropped all the old political hacks whom they had previously trotted out for Governor, and began to cry out lustily for a high-toned "Reform" candidate. At last a telegram from Albany announced that they had found the object of their search, and that CHAS. O'CONOR was the coming man. All other candidates had voluntarily retired from the field, and Mr. O'CONOR was to walk over the course. But now comes a letter from O'CONOR which upsets the whole arrangement, and puts the coalitionists all adrift once more. He writes to a friend out West, no longer ago than Monday last, that he "was, and is, in favor of the Louisville movement," and he protests against transferring the Democratic Party to HORACE GREELEY, whom he characterizes as its "deadliest foe." This, of course, disposes of Mr. O'CONOR as a candidate before the Syracuse Convention; for, as one of the coalition organs angrily remarks, it will not look well for the "Liberals" to nominate a man for Governor who denounces their candidate for President.

An effort is now being made to induce Chief Justice CHASE to reconsider his letter peremptorily declining to be a candidate for Governor. He is promised a seat in Greeley's Cabinet if he will only consent to help the coalitionists by running on their State ticket; but strange to say, he has grave doubts whether Mr. GREELEY will ever have a Cabinet for him to sit in. Judge CHASE is a man who believes a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." He likes to be on the ground. That is the reason why he did not fulfill his promise to make a speech and vote against the disqualification of Judge BARNARD on the impeachment trial. He came to the conclusion that it would not be a popular thing to do. Neither will it "do" for him to leave the Court of Appeals Bench for the remote chance of being Governor, or the still remoter chance of sitting in Greeley's Cabinet. It is not likely, therefore, that he will be persuaded to reconsider his determination to stay where he is.

We commiserate the coalitionists on the troubles they have had, and are likely to have in finding a candidate for Governor to run against Gen. DIX. If it were not contrary to the original terms of the coalition, we would suggest that the Democrats go into the ranks of the sorehead Republicans for a candidate. Why not take FENTON? They are bound to be beaten anyhow, and they might as well throw off the mask, and run a candidate who truly represents and personifies the fraud they are trying to commit upon the public. FENTON arranged the programme, and, now that it is sure to prove a failure, he ought to be compelled to play the leading part.

A Modern Ravenswood.

It is not often, in our prosaic day, that a nuptial ceremony, once begun, is interrupted. The intimation of the sacrament, that any one who has ought to say against the proceeding should speak now or forever after hold his peace, rarely meets response, and people who once begin to be married may take it for granted, as a rule, that they will get through undisturbed. Apparitions like that of the Saturnine Master of Ravenswood, or Claude Melnotte as he came back from the wars, live now, for the most part, only in fiction or on the stage; and any exception is so extremely unusual as to excite universal amusement.

A little church in Iowa, at a place called Tête des Morts, was lately the scene of such an exception, and the uproar created by it appears to have been intense. A young couple were in process of being united, and the passage referred to had been reached, when a gentleman rose in the church and forbade the marriage. He proceeded, amid extraordinary excitement, to set forth the "just cause or impediment," which, in his view, rendered the proposed union inadmissible. The lady, it appears, had been previously engaged to himself, in proof of which the jilted one forthwith began to read in a loud voice some of her love-letters which he drew from his pocket, and which were couched in a strain of extraordinary warmth and eloquence. On this, the friends of the bride, naturally averse to publicity being given to her gushing effusions, set up an indignant outcry, and tried to silence the reader. *His* friends, on the other hand, stood by him and insisted he should go on. A violent altercation ensued, which the clergyman vainly sought to suppress, and at last the church became what a Dubuque paper calls "a perfect pandemonium" of shouting and recrimination. With infinite difficulty, the combatants were got out of the sacred edifice, only to continue the row in the church-yard; but the main object of the interruption was, as all events, secured, for the marriage was stopped, and is now said to be indefinitely postponed.

One of the arguments of the original and remonstrating lover was so peculiar as to be not unworthy of special comment. He declared that he had built a house for his false one's father, on which the latter had never paid him any money. The reason assigned by the parent was unconcealed, and, indeed, freely expressed by him in the community, and was no other than that the young builder was "running" with his daughter. Houses constructed under such circumstances, the father held, were excepted from ordinary business rules, and established as such by unwritten laws of social comity. The amorous architect, for his part, had not been unwilling tacitly to accept this view of the situation, but considered that such compliance established a lien on the virgin of his heart, which in honor could not be shaken off. Still further to complicate the affair, the lady subsequently protested, like Lucy Ashton, that the "hated nuptials," so summarily interrupted, were forced upon her, and implied her willingness to resume her engagement with her first lover. Should she do so, and should the ensuing marriage not be broken in upon by her second adorer, after the fashion of the first, a happy and romantic termination may be attained by a story which will forcibly attest the advantage in critical moments of determined audacity.

Local Reforms.

The Council of Political Reform, as will be seen from its circular on another page, is in the field early and in earnest, looking after the election of such an Assembly for the next Legislature as may be relied on to sustain the movement for reforming the government of this City. It is unquestionably on the right track. Reform, if it is done, must be wrought out chiefly in the Legislature. The circular is correct in saying that "little more can be done to break the power of the Ring secondency in the public affairs of this City, and to restore public order, until our hands are strengthened by some new charter and statutory legislation." The prosecution of this work of reform has developed the extent of the conspiracy against the good order and material interests of this City, and the success of that conspiracy with recent Legislatures in hedging its position, and masking its operations under laws covertly enacted for that purpose. Its power must be broken, then, where it obtained its power, if reform is to be accomplished under the operations of law. These three things are demonstrated, if they are not self-evident.

First—That the present Ring charter, and laws accessory to it, must be displaced by others in the interest of reform, or the present footing of reform will not only not be maintained, but the Ring conspirators, who have only been checked, will regain their former position, and hold it under conditions of security that they have not heretofore had.

Second—That this legislation cannot be obtained from such Legislatures as the dominant partisan Ring, and other malign influences make and run in these degenerate times, if left to themselves.

Third—That some such nucleus organization as the Council of Reform must take it upon itself to influence the election of a State Government Committee in order to secure a genuine reform in the government of this City. If this Council has been raised up for this purpose, and will fulfill it, it will receive and deserve to a greater degree than ever before public confidence. The attempt to secure this condition of the restoration of good government to the City must be sustained. If it is not completely and immediately successful, the labor and expense of attempting it is by no means a waste. It is a matter of congratulation for every one who has a material or personal stake in the prosperity of the City, that a large body of citizens are willing to submit to the personal sacrifices involved in systematically analyzing the nature and remedies of the public evils that are upon us, and that menace the future, and to set themselves down to attack these evils with the purpose never to cease until they are triumphant. Nothing less than this system and persistence, a comprehensive plan and a patriotic purpose, can rescue this much-plundered town from the Ring bandits that have been so long devouring its substance. The moneyed, business, or moral interests of this City cannot afford to have such an institution as this Council of Reform languish or delayed for want of material or personal co-operation.

MINOR TOPICS.

Among the many exciting eccentricities of Irish life, abduction has always held a prominent place, and the extraordinary and repeated attempts of one Mr. CAMERON to carry off Miss ARMSTRONG were some years ago the theme of discussion in the United Kingdom. Such exploits have of late, however, declined in frequency, and, therefore, a case of the kind which has recently been tried in Wicklow has excited all the greater interest. The plaintiff was Major MCCALLUM, the defendant Capt. QUINN. Damages were laid at fifty thousand dollars. An ugly feature in the affair was that the plaintiff and defendant were first cousins.

"The Judge charged the jury, expressing his belief that the seduction of the plaintiff's wife was artistically and deliberately planned. His Lordship, who was apparently much affected, said that he had before him the likeness of the unfortunate wife of the plaintiff. The portrait represented her as a beautiful creature—a fine young woman, with her little child by her side. She was taken with a beaming countenance, graced by nature's choicest gift—a mother's affection. There she was there; but it was, unfortunately, their duty to inquire how she was at present—ruined by this miserable seduction and elopement. His Lordship reviewed all the facts of the case at length, severely censuring the defendant.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages five thousand pounds."

This is the way to deal with what *Mrs. Malaprop* called "gay Lothetans."

Quiet people had faintly hoped that the folly of "Wide-awakes" and kindred political masqueraders was not to be repeated during the present campaign, and that the public would be spared the smell of kerosene torches, borne by noisy young men clad in preposterous costumes. But the passion for walking in a procession is strong as ever in the youthful breast. This year it manifests itself in the form of processions of "Wood-choppers." Some hundreds of men and boys dressed in oil-cloth capes, and furnished with white hats, torches and axes, are employed to promenade the streets of Brooklyn at an early evening, and thereby announce their devotion to the "Wood-chopper of Chappaqua." No sane person dreams that a single vote can be secured by such a demonstration, while there are undoubtedly many irascible old gentlemen who in sheer anger at the annoyance caused by a procession of "Wood-choppers" under their windows will vote for the opposing candidate. Nevertheless, a certain class of politicians have faith in these dreary masquerades, and we may hereafter look to see advertisements of axes and torches in the columns of FENTON's organ.

The Turin *Gazette* is authority for a story that an American gentleman attached to a banking house in Leghorn recently killed an Italian officer of the National Guard in a duel. The *Gazette* shows a commendable degree of indignation at the affair, and calls loudly for the arrest and punishment of the murderer. No one in the Northern States of the Union will dispute the justice of the *Gazette's* plea for the punishment of the duellist, but it is greatly to be regretted that its horror of dueling has been so long dormant. Since the establishment of the Italian Kingdom, with its large standing army, dueling has become pre-eminently a national characteristic, and both soldiers and civilians daily settle their differences on the field of honor. Had the Italian Press done its duty in this matter, and created a public sentiment against duelling, the Turin *Gazette* would not have had to chronicle the death of an Italian at the hands of an American. It is to be hoped that hereafter the Italian journals of influence and character will make a firm stand against the crime and folly of the duel.

The average mate of an American merchantman is accustomed to dress in much the same sort of boots, trousers, shirt and vest that are worn by the average American mechanic. Nevertheless, one of our Police Captains has evolved from his inner consciousness a uniform which he conceives that all mates habitually wear. A day or two since, the passengers on board a Staten Island ferry-boat saw a corpse floating in the water, and at least one of them asserted that it was dressed in the uniform of a policeman. This news being carried to a police captain, nearly simultaneously with the information that another floating body had been found elsewhere, he went to see the latter. This corpse, he assumed, without any apparent evidence, to be the same that was seen from the ferry-boat, and as the former was, in his opinion, dressed "like the mate of a ship," he decided that no one had seen the floating corpse of aforesaid mate. One is at a loss which of the two observes to be admired, Captain [illegible]'s sagacity, or his knowledge of the habits and dress of the "mate of a ship."

Said the *World* on Thursday: "It is our constant wish to treat contemporaries with candor, and to discuss differences in a tone of courtesy and decorum." Yesterday the *World* said of the *Sunday Post*: "It cannot have been an easy task to foist political idiocy on readers so successfully as it has done for nearly a month past."

The *Post*, by the by, has also brought upon its head the awful displeasure of FENTON's Professor. This person, whose "lecture on journalism" has made him almost as great an authority on the subject as his counterpart, Mr. Jefferson Brick, shows the *Post* for being "a model"—an unpardonable offence in the eyes of the wandering lecturer. And yet the same person almost spoke BLAINE the other day for being "young," an offence he seems rather hard to pardon on the score of age. Then he goes on to say—he being the man whose only severely condemned all personalities—"the prevalence of idiocy and insanity in the Sun has long been evident to the public, although from motives of delicacy we have refrained from referring to it." Blaine expressions of the newspaper, saying, "as if it knew anything about journalism." Of course not—how should it? Is not all the knowledge on that subject confined to the head of FENTON's Professor, whose "lecture on journalism" contains the whole secret of the art, and may be bought for ten cents?

THE OHIO VALLEY.

Great Change in the Political Outlook.—Indiana Republicans Thoroughly Roused—What the Ohio People Are Doing—Chances at Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—No one can travel through the West with his eyes and ears open without seeing that a great change has been wrought in the last few weeks. Everywhere the skies are brightening. From every quarter come tidings that the Greeley craze is on the wane, and Republicans everywhere are making a vigorous onslaught upon the ranks of the coalitionists. Ohio is in excellent condition, generally speaking, although here and there are yet some patches of Greeleyism, waiting to be nipped by the October frosts.

INDIANA AWAKE.

But Ohio Republicans admit that Indiana is in even better shape. That State is so ablaze from end to end that the light from Republican enthusiasm is seen even thus far across the border. The Greeleyites have in fact given up already, and in proof I can mention that a prominent gentleman, whose name I have, and who recently went on to New-York, told me Sage that he must not count too confidently on Indiana, as he would surely be disappointed. Whereat the eyes of the Sage were widely distended, as he had been informed Indiana was all right; but his reliable friend told him that the Republicans there were splendidly organized, working hard, had current with them, and the chances were they would win. All this is true, for every day there are many Grant meetings in the State, all attended by such crowds as were never seen before on like occasions, and far surpassing in numbers and enthusiasm the gatherings of the mongrels. The latter have grown desperate, and are about to play their last card—Schurz commencing a two week's tour on Monday, but it is not mentioned at what price per speech. Senator Morton is doing magnificent service, speaking every day to vast assemblages, and rousing the old war enthusiasm. He is ably supplemented by Hon. Wm. Williams, Hon. Will. Cumback, and many others. So Schurz will find a difficult task on his hands. As in Indiana so in Ohio, Republicans are active everywhere. To-night there was a great meeting at Akron, where Gov. Noyes delivered one of his powerful speeches.

THE GREAT CINCINNATI MEETING.

But the great event of the campaign thus far, in this State, occurs in this city to-morrow night, when there will be a grand torchlight procession, ending with a great mass-meeting, which will be addressed by Senators Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Logan, of Illinois, and John M. Langston, the colored orator. Senator Conkling was invited to be present on this occasion, but it is understood that he is so engrossed by his labor elsewhere that he will be unable to attend. Full preparation has been made for this meeting, which is expected to be one of the most notable in the annals of the Queen City.

THE STRAIGHT OUTS.

Accounts from Louisville declare that the Convention next week promises to be highly respectable, both in its numbers and in its representative character. All eligible quarters in the city have been taken for delegates and others attracted by the occasion, so it is certain there will be no lack of numbers. Evidence accumulates as the day approaches of general Democratic sympathy with this movement. To-night I saw a card—signed by seventy-eight of the most prominent Democrats of Butler County—in which they say they cannot support either Grant or Greeley, and pledging themselves to the Louisville nominees, provided they are good Democrats placed upon a sound Democratic platform. This document, which will be published in the *Commercial* to-morrow, gives other forty-four Democrats found in only four townships of the county who have declared they will under no circumstances vote for Greeley, and says immediately after the Louisville Convention the party in the county will be reorganized by the expulsion from its councils of the traitors who sold out to Greeley, and nominations be made of Straight Democrats for Congress and all county officers. Butler is the leading Democratic county in the State, and its example is sure to be followed in other localities. E. C.

The Utica Convention.

The nomination of Gen. John A. Dix by the Utica Convention was due to Mr. Henry Clews more than to any other one man, and he was actuated in making this last movement without any previous understanding or consultation with others. The Chairman was about to close the doors against any new candidates being introduced when Mr. Clews immediately wrotted as their seats eight different prominent members of the Convention, and entreated them one after the other to at once rise and make the above nomination. All of them declined on the ground that they considered it a foregone conclusion that the Convention was unanimous for Judge Robertson. Mr. Clews finally appealed to Mr. Clarke (the alternate of Mr. Thurlow Weed), behind whom he sat, and urged him to make the nomination, which he finally consented to do. Mr. Clews, in his speech delivered immediately afterward, pledged the support of the bankers and merchants of New-York to the nomination, if made. The Chairman of the Westchester delegation at once withdrew Judge Robertson's name, and in rapid succession each of the other candidates were withdrawn, the Chairman of each delegation then in turn took the floor and cast a solid vote for Gen. John A. Dix. The excitement during this time is it impossible to describe. The result of this step has been to give great satisfaction to all honest men throughout the State.

The Same Old Story from Missouri.

The Great Barrington (Mass.) *Courier* quotes the intelligence brought by a gentleman from Hannibal, Mo., who is now visiting old friends in Berkshire. He reports that the old feeling of secession is just as strong in Missouri now as ever it was; that a majority of the old rebels will hold no business intercourse with men of Northern sentiment. There are two Methodist churches in Hannibal, he says, one Northern and one Southern, and a member of the latter "would sooner be struck by lightning than enter the church of Northern sentiment." The old rebels are all for Greeley, and they are as bitter in their political warfare as ever they were in the Confederate cause.

FRANCE.

A Two-Day of the Post-Bonapartist Celebrations—"Half-Mourn"—Movements of the Executive—Political Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

The old French chevalier who thought *Les Anglais s'amusent moult tristement* would have confessed, could he have been in Paris yesterday, that his own countrymen sometimes "take their pleasures sadly." Once more the "Quinze Août," the great national fête of France has come and has gone, and it seems but yesterday that I wrote you an account of its passage in '71. But this year there was no "Quinze Août," that Imperial celebration having been abolished by decree, and the holiday would have been entirely stricken from the calendar had it not chanced to fall upon the same date with an important fête of the Church. By superior order, therefore, we celebrated "Assumption Day" yesterday, and not the prescribed fête of the Empire. Yet, I should not like to endorse the reflections of many good people who celebrated "Assumption" with more éclat than Christmas or Easter, for it might well be that there was a double meaning in their festivities. Just across the way lives a good bourgeois who has made a large fortune in the *Pompes funèbres*, and yet follows the business of an undertaker. For the first time in a year his house was opened to a large party of friends, and at night his saloons, dismal enough as a general thing, were most brilliantly illuminated. A majority of passers-by would take him to be devout for paying so much attention to "Assumption Day," but I chance to be in his confidence. Between ourselves he confesses in a low tone, and with a glance about him, that he has never ceased to be a Bonapartist. His reason is naïve, considering his occupation. "Ah!" he says, with a long sigh which is unaccountably droll, "Ah! under the Empire business was always good." Among the shop-keeping class one hears the constant expression of this sentiment, and it has even pervaded the ateliers of the Faubourg Saint Antoine. Even those who feel bound to make an excuse for saying so much good are always ready to say that "affairs marched well" under the Empire. It was in souvenir of this rather than a desire to obey the edicts of the Church which led many to give undue prominence to "Assumption Day." Many of the faithful rich enough to do so went to Chiselhurst with the bouquets made up by their friends, and left them with their cards, for, owing to the absence of the Empress and the young Prince, Napoleon announced that there would be no reception on that day. Indeed, the Emperor himself went to Brighton to attend the meeting of the British Association. But he was not forgotten here, and his health was drank in many a house little suspected of Imperialism. During the day the streets were remarkably quiet, and with the exception of the young girls in white, returning from their first communion, there was nothing attractive upon the boulevards. It was very like Sunday. The shops were closed, no business was transacted at the public offices and banks, the churches had an extra service, only poorly attended, and that was all.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

One very important piece of news is given in all of the city journals. M. Thiers has silent in Paris. This may seem a ridiculous item to chronicle, but it is very far from being a trifling matter. The Assembly does not desire a return to the city, and it believes that M. Thiers is trying to establish himself at the Elysée Palace, in imitation of the Prince-President. Such is the case, by the bye, and hence the desire of a majority to keep him from spending even a night in the city. As President he has no legal right to do so, and duty obliges him to throw off the official and come in a disguise, like ordinary Princes, if he desires to spend a night in Paris. Yet law or no law, he came in from Trouville, and much to my surprise I saw him sitting upon the ruins of his house in the Place Saint George. Passing that way, I saw a crowd in the street, and looking through the gate saw a man in black, and with a white hat. (It is one of the old sort, white beaver with long hair, a weed covering one-hat. Only two men in France now wear this sort of tyle—Thiers and Guizot,) sitting between two ladies in deep mourning. It was M. Thiers with Mme. La Présidente and Mlle. Dosne. These two ladies accompany the President everywhere, and a very elegant old lady, indeed, is Mme. Thiers. They were at the races with him, they walk with him on the beach, and he was standing between them when the Mayor at the Trouville Station read an address at him. The Municipal Council was behind the Mayor, with the chief men of the Commune. The President was dusty and tired, and looked grimmer than ever at the sight of the manuscript. The worthy official was in the middle of one of his finest periods when M. Thiers turned to Mlle. Dosne: "*Filleule,*" said he, "*ayez le paraphrase!*" Mademoiselle had the umbrella, a much finer article than that carried by King Louis Philippe, and she immediately spread it over the President's head to guard him from the sun. The Mayor put a long stop to his harangue at this point, and the Common Council looked as if it feared M. Thiers was going to use the umbrella upon them, after the precedent established by the Ratisbonne-Rogat umbrella duel.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

In the way of politics we have very little that can be called new; nothing particularly startling. The Radicals are engaged in their campaign in favor of a dissolution of the Assembly, and they show an activity, discipline, unity and energy which ought to surprise other parties, and lead them to action. So marked has been their progress in the country that M. Thiers has been obliged to lean toward the Right, throwing pretty much his entire weight into that scale. The Right Centre was overjoyed. "He actually smiled at us," they hasten to say; "he assured us that he was all right;" "he winked knowingly when he said that those fellows on the Left were deceiving themselves," and so full of joy that he boiled over completely. M. Saint-Marc Girardin made haste to commit an indiscretion. He wrote a private letter to a friend and sent it to the newspapers, of course, saying that the "Right Centre" had reconquered its proper leader, M. Thiers, "and that the President had always been with that party at heart. He had duped the Radicals, in order to get their vote upon his tax on raw materials. The word "duped" is there in the letter, and you can imagine its effect. But past experience teaches one caution in such cases, and I can well imagine that this is a "put-up job" between the President and M. Saint-Marc in order to checkmate the Radicals in their crusade upon the Assembly. He told them at once that he would not have it, but they have persisted. It seems to me that common sense ought to teach these *bi-disant* Republicans to follow the very tactics adopted by M. De Girardin. Their proper course is to adopt both the President and the Assembly—atleast to appropriate both on all occasions.

AN INCIDENT AT TROUVILLE.

Yesterday being fête, only the smaller journals have appeared today, and these have the monopoly of a sensational piece of news which looks very much as if made out of whole cloth. It is said that while the President was walking upon the beach at Trouville, yesterday, a yacht belonging to a Russian gentleman, and having on board several young men, ran close in and hailed M. Thiers. There were shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and insults to the President. The latter telegraphed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. de Remusat hastened to Prince Orloff, who sent a telegram ordering the yacht to quit French waters at once, and commanding the owner to present himself at the Russian Embassy within twenty-four hours. ASHBY.

The Schoppe Trial.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—Today is the third of the Schoppe trial. The withdrawal of Mr. C. E. MacLaughlin, one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, is not correct, but the counsel for the prosecution considered the treatment shown them by Judge Junkin such that it was generally understood that all the counsel for the Commonwealth would withdraw if they and the witnesses were treated as they had been. There has been much comment among the citizens upon the want of dignity on the part of the Judge. Today a change has taken place, and his conduct is more satisfactory. But few witnesses were heard today. Dr. Conrad, of Baltimore, who made the post mortem examination of Miss Stonecroix, has been on the stand nearly all day. His evidence is much the same as on the previous trial. He says he discovered no natural causes for death in the body of Miss Stonecroix when he made the post mortem examination. Dr. Conrad was still on the stand at 5 o'clock when the Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Railway Controversy—Another Pickaid Railroad Nuffed—Kiowa Chiefs Returning Captive Girls.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad controversy is again the subject of official consideration here. Secretary Delano has requested the Attorney-General to give an opinion on the question whether or not the lands withdrawn from market, by the action of Congress, last session, can be sold to settlers without further legislation. The question arises under the action of a Wisconsin Judge who has decided the law in the negative.

ANOTHER PALSEHOOD NAILED.

The statement that Mr. George W. Curtis is receiving $50 per day as a Civil Service Commissioner is entirely without foundation in fact. The entire amount paid to Mr. Curtis for services and expenses, extending over several months, does not exceed $2,000. The other members of the Commission, not in the service of the Government, have received a similar compensation. The entire expenditures on account of the Commission thus far, have been only about $10,000. The $50,000 appropriated last Winter have not yet been touched.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Robeson returned this evening. Postmaster-Gen. Creswell will leave here tomorrow night, for Maine. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, returned to Washington today from his Summer trip. Senator Cameron and Mr. Lynch, of Maine, are both in the city, attending to matters connected with the campaign.

THE KIOWA CHIEFS RETURNING CAPTIVE GIRLS.

It is stated in a private letter received from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, by the Clerk of the Board of Indian Commissioners, that the Kiowa chiefs brought into the agency at that point two girls, aged respectively seventeen and fourteen years, and transferred them to the United States authorities. In this case the Indians appear to have departed from their usual custom of ill-treating captives, as the girls speak rather favorably of their captors.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Post-office Department today ordered an extension of the mail service on the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to Boyen, Gilroy and Hollister, Cal., fourteen miles, to take effect from Aug. 1. The contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco, China and Japan has been signed by the Company, and now awaits the signature of the Postmaster-General. The contract is to go into effect on the 1st of October, 1872.

MR. DOOLITTLE.

He Speaks from His Retirement in Wisconsin on the Connatty Business—A Reply Worthy of Greeley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The *Daily News* of to-morrow will contain a letter from Ex-Senator Doolittle, confuting the allegations of the Connatty affidavit, in which the Senator is charged with extracting money for his influence while a member of the Senate. Mr. Doolittle pronounces every statement relating to the exercise of his personal or official influence in obtaining a permit for Connatty false. Mr. Doolittle further says: "A telegram from Washington informs me that there were no papers or recommendations on file from any one. The record shows that I did not ask for a permit in writing, and the only way in which I could have aided him would have been by a personal interview with the President or Secretary of the Treasury, which interview I never had. The only papers ever drawn by me in relation to any matter between us were drawn in his presence, at his suggestion, and with his full consent and approval, with the mutual understanding that such papers were simply private and confidential memorandum, to be preserved for private use by the parties interested. I cannot detail a conversation which occurred eight years ago, but I know there was not one word said or purpose entertained which, if known to the whole world, would stain my honor as a Senator or a man."

ARRESTS FOR MALPRACTICE.

Dr. Selden's Den of Infamy Discovered in Amity-Street.

For several months past Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with his detectives has been engaged watching the premises, No. 67 Amity-street, occupied by Charles W. Selden, who advertised as a quack doctor for special diseases. The Captain suspected that extensive malpractice was carried on in the place. Yesterday morning Mr. Anthony Comstock, whose raids on dealers in obscenity have of late been frequent, called on Capt. Byrne and stated that he had received information that a quantity of obscene goods were in Selden's house. A search warrant was procured from Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and shortly after 5 o'clock Capt. Byrnes, with Detective Henderson, proceeded to Selden's place. Henderson remained outside while the Captain went up the stoop and rang the bell. The door was opened by Jennie Sharp, twenty-six years old, of No. 261 Elizabeth-street. She said that Dr. Selden was not within, and asked what the Captain's business was. The Captain, who was in citizen's dress, said that a female friend whom Dr. Selden had attended was dangerously ill. The woman inquired her condition, and on being answered gave the Captain a prescription. The Captain then left, and told Henderson to watch the house. Before the Captain returned to the Mercer-street Station he was overtaken by Henderson, who said that Dr. Selden had just entered the house with a man and woman. The Captain returned to Selden's house. Jennie Sharp again opened the door, and said that the doctor had been home and went out again. The Captain said that was not so. The woman then tried to shut the door, and Capt. Byrne, thrusting her aside, told Henderson to go to the back door, so as to prevent escape by that way. Selden was in the front parlor, and on hearing the detective rush through the hall, dashed out of the front parlor door into the arms of Capt. Byrne, who took him to the back parlor. In the back parlor was Chauncy Savage, a machinist, fifty-two years old, living at No. 224 Pleasant-street, Jersey City. He was also arrested. The woman Sharp was also taken into custody. Proceeding into the front parlor, Capt. Byrne found a young girl in a semi-nude condition lying on a sofa. She was very much frightened, but on being reassured of her safety by the Captain, said that her name was Barbara Voss, seventeen years old, German by birth, and residing at No. 226 Second-street, Jersey City. She said that she worked in a silver-plating establishment at the corner of Johnstreet and Broadway. Becoming pregnant six weeks ago she informed her mother, who advised her to accompany Savage to a doctor's office in Amity-street. She consented, and on Sunday, the 18th inst., Savage brought her to Selden's place. Selden then used an electric battery on her, and then performed an operation with instruments. Not finding any change, she again went to Selden four days after, when another operation was performed. No effect being noticeable, she went to Selden's yesterday evening to learn her actual condition. Selden, Savage and the woman, Sharp, were locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Selden is thirty-three years old, of good education and gentlemanly appearance. Dr. Steele was called by Capt. Byrne, and the girl Voss described to him the method of using the electric battery, and the character of the instruments used by Selden while performing the operations. The girl Voss was sent to the House of Detention. The prisoners will be arraigned at Jefferson Market today.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—1 A. M.—The diminishing pressure, on Thursday night, over Lake Ontario, has moved south-eastward over the southern portion of New-England. Cloudy weather and rain have prevailed from East Virginia to New-England and New-York, and continue over the northern portion of the latter. Brisk north-westerly winds have prevailed over the lower lakes and extending to the east and middle Atlantic coasts. The barometer is highest from upper Michigan to Tennessee. The temperature has fallen from Tennessee to lower Michigan, and eastward over the New-England and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to brisk northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, and generally clear weather prevail over the New-England and Middle States; northerly to northwesterly winds and generally clear weather for the South Atlantic States, winds veering to easterly and southerly, with generally clear weather from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, and thence to Michigan; diminishing pressure, easterly to southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness from Missouri and Kansas to Lake Superior and Michigan.

LOCAL POLITICS.

German Banner-Raising.

The German Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District had a spirited demonstration at the hall on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Ninth-avenue last night, raising a banner, under the auspices of the German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the district, and addresses were made by Mr. William Gellman, President of the German Republican Central Committee, Gen. Manck, August Schoepfel, Mr. Flammer and others.

The Louisville Convention.

At a meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club, on Lexington-avenue, last evening, at which Senator O'Brien, Alderman Gilsey and others were present, communications were received stating that the following gentlemen had been elected delegates at large from this State to the Louisville Convention: Ex-Judge Thomas W. Clerke, Roswell D. Hatch, Mark M. Pomeroy, Joseph B. Flanders, and Judge Goodlett.

A German Tanner Campaign Club.

A German Grant and Wilson Tanner Campaign Club for the Thirteenth Ward was formed a week ago by a large number of Germans residing in the district. A meeting was held at No. 167 Elvington-street last night, when a number of new members were enrolled, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Theobald; Vice-President, John Essig; Secretary, John Simon; Treasurer, Henry Bolzer. Messrs. Henry Theobald and H. D. Trilinski were elected delegates to the German Republican Central Campaign Committee.

The Grant Ground-Swell in the Thirteenth District.

The Grant and Wilson League Association organized last night, at their room, No. 308 Eighth-avenue. Patrick O'Connel was elected President, Thomas A. MacMahon Vice-President, Thomas A. Doyle Secretary, John Hatton Treasurer, and John H. Fisher Sergeant-at-Arms. This Club was formerly the branch, in the Thirteenth Assembly District, of a Monitor Club in the Fifteenth District, established by mechanics for protection purposes. For some time past they have been enraged against Horace Greeley for his treachery, and have now taken the step to punish him. This Association numbers only sixty-eight members at present, but the parent Club in that district, which will change in the same way at the next meeting, numbers over six hundred men, and is constantly increasing in strength. After the election of the officers and some little speechifying, three cheers were given for Ulysses S. Grant, and three more for the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Democrats for Grant.

The members of the Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District assembled in strong numbers last evening, at the head-quarters of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Stuyvesant-street. Owen McManus having called the meeting to order, Major Michael Crowley delivered a stirring address, eulogizing President Grant and his Administration.

Mr. James Crow afterward gave his reasons for not supporting Greeley. He said: "In the first place it is because I am afraid I should throw my vote away if I voted for him, because he said some time ago in the *Tribune*: 'Gen. Grant has never been beaten and he never can be.' In the second place I cannot give him my vote because in 1856 he met some of the leaders of the Know-nothing Party at No. 6 East Broadway, and offered to sell the influence of his paper for $25,000. Thirdly, he cannot have my vote because he is inconsistent, fickle, and excitable, and is now attempting to tread under foot all his previous teachings in reference to protection and Republicanism; and fourthly, I cannot support him because he has never been the friend of labor; his ever-repeated advice to working men in difficulties has been, "Go West." These reasons, together with his inconsistency in stating that tobacco is the great demoralizer of American young men, at the same time that he was a partner with "Boss" Tweed in a tobacco manufacturing company, should be satisfactory." The speaker averred, to prevent an Irishman or any one else from voting for him. After a few words from Col. Mullinan, the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Banner-Raising in the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn.

The Working Men's Grant and Wilson Club, of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, raised a magnificent banner, last evening, at the corner of Vanderbilt and Park avenues. There was a large crowd, fire-works, music, and much enthusiasm. Mr. Henderson Benedict presided, and made a brief speech, the following resolutions, read by Capt. E. C. Parkinson, being enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the prime and sole motive of our organization is to aid in maintaining good Government and to perpetuate our priceless heritage of liberty; 2. That we adopt as our platform the wise, able and statesmanlike enunciation of principles promulgated by the Philadelphia Convention, and that we do also heartily indorse the principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Utica, N. Y., and that we pledge ourselves to ratify the nomination of those sterling Union men and patriots, John A. Dix and John C. Robinson; 3. That we hail with unmeasured gratitude the wisdom of the late Democratic Convention, which, without one dissenting voice, naming as our candidate for Chief Magistrate of this great Republic the patriot, soldier and statesman, U. S. Grant; and in naming for the second civil office of our Government that honest, able and fearless champion of the toiling millions, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. James Duke was the second speaker, and in an eloquent speech he reviewed Grant's character and conduct during the war, and made a point by quoting, "Silent, calm and determined," he said, "are the elements of a great man." The Republican Party is the only national party; it is the working man's party; it has been the war party, and now it is the peace party, the party of law and order. Speaking of the other candidates on the ticket, he paid glowing tributes to Senator Wilson, Hon. John A. Dix and Hon. John C. Robinson. The speaker called forth much enthusiasm by saying that while Gen. Grant was fighting for his country Greeley was at home urging "on to Richmond;" but while his theory was on to Richmond his practice was off to Canada. [Laughter.] Col. A. W. Tenney next spoke, and speeches were made by Mr. J. S. Hale and Col. W. C. Bishop, the meeting adjourning with cheers for the Republican Party and its candidates.

A Large Club in Yorkville for Grant.

A large meeting was held at East-side Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue last night, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, in Yorkville. The roll was signed by 262 persons. Mr. R. M. Hedden acted as temporary Chairman, and Mr. J. S. Smith as Secretary. Mr. Henry C. Robinson moved that the Chair appoint a committee to present names to the meeting for permanent officers of the organization. The committee was appointed, and while they retired to deliberate Col. E. P. Ketchum, of Harlem, delivered a humorous address. The Committee reported the following names, which were indorsed by the meeting.

For President—Henry C. Robinson. Vice-Presidents—H. P. Allen, E. Roberts, Wm. Rutter, R. M. Hedden, S. Seward, J. N. Martin, Gen. David Morrison. Secretaries—James A. Smith, James D. Shipman. Treasurer—Chas. E. Quackenbush.

Mr. Henry C. Robinson spoke at some length upon the political situation, and urged upon the assemblage the necessity of working vigorously in support of the principles of the Republican Party. Hon. H. P. Allen was then called for, and spoke at length. Wm. Hard, Jr., in response to calls from members of the audience, spoke briefly in regard to the numerous Democratic Clubs in Yorkville and Harlem which could not swallow the Greeley pill, and preferred to vote the straight Republican ticket.

Messrs. E. F. Brown, Joseph Struthers and other speakers addressed the meeting in support of the Administration, and it was not until a late hour that the members of the organization departed to their homes after three hearty cheers for the Grant and Wilson ticket, and three for the new campaign club which held so auspicious an opening.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the Utica Convention in the nomination of Gens. Dix and Robinson, and commendatory of the Republican Party candidates in general.

More Tammany Responses for Greeley.

Last evening, forty-two members of the Apollo Hall Democratic organization from the First Assembly District—which consists of seventy-nine members—met at the Astor House. The Chairman, Judge Hogan, in stating the object of the meeting, referred to the recent proceedings at Apollo Hall, and to the part there taken by himself. He said that if he had not on that occasion represented the Democracy of the First District he would retire from the Committee. Some might talk of voting for Charles O'Conor, or for Gen. Hancock, or say one, else, at Louisville, but, take his word for it, every ballot deposited by such men would bear upon it for electors the names agreed upon by the Republican Convention of this State. He would not be deceived. If he did not represent the interests and wishes of those with whom he was associated, he wanted to retire. Did he represent them, or were they ready to sell out?

Dr. Shine offered resolutions, which were carried without opposition, indorsing Greeley and Brown.

On motion of Judge Hogan, a committee of three from each Ward within the First Assembly District was appointed to confer with all other Democratic or Liberal Republican organizations, to make arrangements for a ratification meeting to be held within the district. Judge Hogan again addressed the meeting. He had read in the papers on Wednesday that a certain (Alderman, [Fitzgerald,) whom he had heretofore supported, was heard to hiss him while giving expression to his opinions at Apollo Hall. The published statement had not been contradicted, nor had the Alderman called to say that it was incorrect; therefore, he had come to the conclusion that the Alderman was unfit to represent any class in the community, or to be an associate of gentlemen. [Applause.]

A resolution, moved by Samuel Heinfield, was passed, thanking Judge Hogan for the able and fearless manner in which he opposed the attempt on the part of a few demagogues to misrepresent the wishes of the Democratic masses in this City.

After this indorsement, Judge Hogan demanded that the Secretary call the roll, and each member in responding should state his choice for President. This was the result: Out of 42 present there were for Horace Greeley 29.

Local Notes.

The Republicans of Long Island City organize for the campaign next Thursday evening.

The Third Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, of Brooklyn, held their second meeting last night at No. 200 Joralemon-street.

The Democrats of Morrisania held their primary meetings last evening to elect delegates to represent them in the First Assembly District Convention.

Gen. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from Maine, visited the Republican National Committee's Head-quarters, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, yesterday.

The Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, will have a grand banner-raising on Monday, 8 P. M., at the corner of Clermont and Myrtle avenues. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

On the 8:10 A. M. train, South-side Road, to Rockaway, yesterday, an expression of opinion of the lady passengers on the Presidential question was taken, the vote resulting in 76 for Grant, 41 for Greeley, and 17 neutral.

At the old Gil Birdsall's clam-bake at New-Canaan, Conn., on Thursday, to fifty-two drivers and conductors on the Third-avenue Railroad, a vote was taken for Presidents with the following result: Grant, 43; Greeley, 7; blank, 2.

Ex-Senator H. W. Genet met with no opposition in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and there was but little excitement at the polling-place, No. 1,540 Third-avenue, where a rather light vote was recorded. Alderman Schlichting was chosen alternate.

The Roger Carmody Association organized a Greeley Campaign Club last night at Central Hall, No. 417 East Fifteenth-street. The following officers were elected: John O'Brien, President; Jas. McComb, Secretary; Andrew Aisheimer, Treasurer, and Jas. Fagan, Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a meeting of German and Irish citizens of the Seventh Ward, held at No. 155 East Broadway, last evening, resolutions were offered selecting Hon. John McCool as their choice for Mayor, and passed unanimously. Mr. Julius Stern followed in a speech, to the effect that the Germans would support Mr. McCool.

Mr. James McCreery, of No. 805 Broadway, corner of Eleventh-street, and R. L. Dashiell, of the Missionary Society, both Democrats, waited upon Commissioner Van Nort, yesterday, and stated that they deemed the Greeley and Brown banner raised in front of their premises a nuisance, and earnestly demanded its removal.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward, held a meeting at Steinbruck's Hall, on the corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue, last night, and indorsed the action of the German Republican Central Committee in reference to the Republican State ticket.

The Workingmens' Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Ward met last evening at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street. Mr. Robert Smith in the chair. Twenty new names were added to the roll. Addresses were made by Messrs. Nixon, Buryman, Duncan and McConnell. Arrangements were then made for the raising of a banner in Avenue D in a short time.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Colored Club of the Eighteenth Ward met last evening at their rooms, No. 80 Sullivan-street, Washington Parker presiding. After disposing of the routine business, twenty new members signed the roll. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Eugene, Mr. Butler of South Carolina, and D. R. Johnson. The Club indorsed the nomination of Gen. Dix for Governor.

The Twelfth Ward Independent Grant and Wilson Pioneer Club of the City will have a grand rally and banner-raising on Tuesday evening next, at their head-quarters, No. 2,293 Third-avenue. Hon. P. G. Gedney, Major M. Crowley and Gen. Hillyer will address the meeting. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: M. J. McDermott, M. D., J. H. Potter and Capt. Newman.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District met Thursday evening, Mr. J. Schoenhof presiding. Dr. E. W. Hoeber, member of the Club, was recommended for the nomination of Coroner. The nominations and platform of the Utica Convention were ratified, and the meeting adjourned, after resolving to hold a German mass-meeting on Thursday, Sept. 12.

A correspondent writes: "Seeing an account in a New-York daily of a meeting of woodpeddlers to be held at Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 29th inst., I would simply state with reference to the large attendance that there were at no one time over twenty-five persons in the room, including two reporters and one Grant man, sure, and they would have had no speaker from Maine had I not induced him to go and see a sample of his late enemies."

General Notes.

California will send fourteen delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg Sept. 17.

John H. Bell is the delegate from the Second District of Orange County to the Democratic State Convention.

Hon. Geo. M. Beebe, of Monticello, has been elected a delegate from Sullivan County to the Democratic State Convention.

Daniel S. Richards is the delegate for Broome County to the Democratic State Convention, and William L. Madge the alternate.

The Democrats in the Fifth Missouri District have nominated R. P. Bland for Congress; of the Tenth District, C. H. Mansur; and of the Eleventh District, Col. T. T. Crittenden.

Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs is the delegate from the Utica District to the Democratic State Convention. The District Convention unanimously recommended the nomination of Francis Kernan for Governor.

Trotting at Hall's Driving Park.

A trot for a purse of $150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between horses that had never beaten 2:45, came off yesterday at Hall's Driving Park, according to announcement, before quite a respectable attendance of turfites. There were seven entries, and but the following three appeared, viz.: C. Mix's s. g. Richfield, L. S. Sammis' s. g. No Name, and H. Pellett's gr. g. Fred. The latter was the favorite before the start, but was distanced in the first heat. In the second heat Richfield came in first by four lengths, but was set back for running, and the judges declared it a dead heat. The third heat was won by No Name, and also the fourth heat.

SUMMARY.

HALL'S DRIVING PARK, CONEY ISLAND ROAD, FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—Purse, $150, for horses that had never beaten 2:45; mile heats; best three in five, in harness:

L. S. Sammis' s. g. No Name	1	0	1
C. Mix's s. g. Richfield	2	0	2
H. Pellett's gr. g. Fred	dis.		

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44	1:35	2:47
Second heat	41½	1:24	2:48
Third heat	40	1:22	2:48
Fourth heat	40	1:21	2:45

Yachting Notes.

At a meeting of the Union Yacht Club, of Long Island, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Neptune Club, of Shrewsbury River, for the courtesy extended to the members of the Union Club on their late visit to Fairhaven.

On the morning after the regatta at Fairhaven, the Dart and Emily F. started together for Long Island, racing home for a basket of champagne. The Dart sustained her reputation by coming in winner.

The Nettie B., Major A. Bush, is being replanked on the bottom at the yard of Mr. Frank Bates, South Brooklyn. The Major intends going for a cruise as far as Boston in September.

Commodore Bates, of the Union Yacht Club, is building a new sloop-yacht 21 feet 6 inches in length, 8 feet beam. She will be rigged with main and jib sails, and is to be named the Lina S. Commodore Bates has built some of the fastest open sloops afloat.

The sloop Vesta has been sold to Capt. W. Ackerly, of Patchogue, Long Island.

Mr. H. Rush is having a new sloop, 27 6 inches, built by Mr. Frank Bates. In model she will be similar to the Dart and Frank.

A match race is talked of between the sloops Dart and Comet. The Comet is perhaps the only boat that could keep the Dart in sight in a twenty-mile race.

The Times in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the 7:20 train from Montclair this morning, a gentleman was curious enough to pass through the cars and take the count of the several newspapers in the hands of the passengers. The following is the result: TIMES, 50; *Herald*, 43; *Tribune*, 27; *Sun*, 10; *World*, 3.

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30, 1872.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Horse Runs Away, Killing a Woman and Injuring Several Persons.

For some time past a dealer named John Blaney has had a number of horses at feed in Chamberlain's livery-stable in Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Yesterday evening about 7½ o'clock, Blaney harnessed a spirited mare to a skeleton trotting-wagon, and told a boy named John T. Buck, sixteen years old, of No. 39 East Twenty-seventh-street, to drive the wagon to the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. Two older boys, Charles Stumpf, fourteen years old, of No. 333 Second-avenue, and James Brabyn, sixteen, of No. 445 Second-avenue, got in the wagon with Buck. The horse refused to be driven, and Brabyn and Stumpf jumped out to lead it. As the corner of Third-avenue the horse bolted, throwing Buck out and injuring him slightly. The horse dashed down the sidewalk of Third-avenue to Twenty-third-street. On the corner of Twenty-third-street a group of men were knocked down. Patrick Walsh, of Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was kicked about the head, receiving probably fatal injuries. Florence McCarthy, of No. 339 East Thirty-fourth-street, had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise injured. Walsh was taken to Bellevue Hospital. At Seventeenth-street the wagon parted in two, and the horse, dragging the forepart, dashed down to the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery, where he struck and instantly killed Ann Kendrick, twenty years old, of No. 75 Second-street, cutting her in a fearful way. Her body was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct. The horse continued his flight to the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, where he was stopped by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct.

Bequest to the City of Worcester—A Quarter of a Million Dollars for a Free City Hospital.

The will of the late George Jaques, of Worcester, Mass., bequeaths all his furniture and $12,000 to his housekeeper, $1,000 to the Worcester Children's Friend Society, $1,000 to a faithful servant, and $1,000 to each of three personal friends. All the rest of his property is given for the benefit of the City Hospital, the terms of the will in this respect being as follows:

"I have been convinced for some time that the City of Worcester, containing within it, as it does, so many elements of prosperity, thrift and enterprise, has a great want to be supplied than that of a well-conducted and properly-managed general hospital, which can minister to the comforts of the sick and unfortunate among the poorer classes of the city population, by furnishing that care, nursing, and medical skill which otherwise they never would receive. I have already given evidence of my convictions upon this point, by the gift recently made to the city for that object; but at the same time, I realize how little that alone can do toward the proper and full accomplishment of the work, or even to such a degree as to render it of any permanent and full value for those for whose comfort and well being it is designed. In making disposition of the balance of my property, situated as I am, with no relatives likely to survive me nearer than cousins with whom I have never been on terms of intimacy, and many of whom are comparative strangers to me, I have thought that I could not be the instrument of more good to my fellow-men, or serve a better purpose with said balance of my estate, than by contributing still more to the object above named. Therefore, all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal or mixed, not herein otherwise disposed of, of which I may die seized and possessed, or to which I may be entitled or be entitled at the time of my decease, whatever the same may be, wherever it may be or be situated, or however it may be known, designated or described, I give, devise and bequeath unto the City of Worcester, in trust, however, to be by said city applied to the sole and practical use and benefit of the Worcester City Hospital, and to no use or purpose other than that whatsoever. While I would not wish to give any particular direction to the bequest, nor incur the risk of defeating the purpose I have in view in making it, by imposing any limitation or conditions as to the manner of its use, still I should prefer to see it set apart as a separate fund, and the income thereof, only, applied to the support and maintenance of said Hospital, if such a course shall commend itself to the wisdom of those having it in charge."

Of the testator and his gift the Worcester *Gazette* has spoken. He was a man there is no probability that the will will be contested, on the ground that the testator was insane at the time he affixed his signature. Mr. Abiel Jaques, the father, had three children, John Crane, Susan and George. None of these are now living. Mr. Abiel Jaques was, however, one of a family of eight children, all of whom married and had children. Two of the eight are still living, Mr. James Jaques, now in California, and Mrs. Sabery Carter, now residing in Wilmington, Mass. Beside this uncle and aunt of the testator there are from these eight families a large number of cousins, who are scattered over the country, some living in Boston and its vicinity. The testator, we understand, has had no intercourse with his relatives for many years, and none of them are mentioned in the will. Mr. Jaques was undoubtedly insane at the time of his death, and we believe this has been a peculiarity in his family, his mother, and at least one of his brothers, as we are informed, having died in that way. It is asserted, however, by those who were with Mr. Jaques latterly that he was in sound mind up to within a few weeks of his death, and after the signing of the will, attended not only to his private business, but to some of the public matters in which he was interested. The gross amount of his property is not known, but it is over a million of dollars. The land in that part of the city where the estate of Mr. Jaques was situated, was worth half a dollar a foot only a few years ago, and has since risen to $1.

Partition of a Large Estate—$160,000 to Each of Six Heirs.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, Aug. 29.

The vast amount of property accumulated by the late Phillip Winebiddle during his singular and somewhat eventful lifetime has at length been divided among the heirs of the deceased—not yet, in fact, it is true, but on paper, and in such a manner that no objection is anticipated by the parties interested. Mr. Winebiddle having left no will, a rule was taken in Court under which a Sheriff's jury was summoned to estimate the value of the property and make six equal lots out of it, one to go to each of the children of the late owner. The report of this jury, accompanied by a great roll of canvas on which was set forth the boundaries of the estate, was yesterday submitted in the Orphans' Court and absolutely and finally approved. It estimates Winebiddle's lands, at the time of his death, to have been worth $997,548 28, or within a trifle of $1,000,000. This jury has parceled out in small packages worth something over $160,000, and which are to go to the children named.

The heirs are respectively, Mrs. Moses Phillips, Mrs. G. Williams, Mrs. H. Menold, Mr. Wm. Winebiddle, Mrs. Olivia N. Brown, and another daughter of the deceased. The property to fall into their hands by this partition is said to be mostly vacant lots, worth $1,000 each, but partition juries are never very particular about valuation so long as they make the division suitable to the parties interested. The main portion of the Winebiddle estate lay along the line of Penn-avenue, but deceased held property elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and at Erie alone owned an entire square bounded on two sides by streets 100 feet wide.

There has never been so valuable a property under the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court since Allegheny County was established. The Ormsby estate approached it, but none equaled it. And yet had Phillip Winebiddle fifty years ago been told that he would die a millionaire, he would possibly have suspected that the person volunteering the prophecy was endeavoring to indulge in the hugest kind of a joke at his expense. As with greatness so it is with wealth, in many cases; some men are born to it, others achieve it, and still others have it thrust upon them. Phillip Winebiddle's case seems to have been a strange combination of the last-mentioned two phases of the proposition.

Amusements—Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lingard's performances at the Olympic Theatre end with this night's representation....The last performance of "Bluebeard" will take place at Wallack's this evening....Miss Carlotta Patti sailed from Havre for New-York yesterday. Signor Mario may be looked for on Monday night.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions in New-York real estate are not very numerous at present, nor have they been for the past month, as a reference to the list of recorded transfers, which we daily publish, will show. It is a fact, however, that some very important sales of up-town lots have recently been made, the buyers being speculators in a majority of instances. The description of property being "Grand Boulevard" and other property located in the most desirable portions of the upper part of the City around Central Park, both east, west and north of it, dealers, therefore, feel jubilant over the prospect of an active Fall campaign. Some think the movement will be confined to first-class, or "fancy" property, and there are not a few who think and predict that there will be an active demand for all classes of unimproved lots that are located up-town, both on the east and west sides of the City, from river to river. The tenement population of the City is constantly growing, and habitations for their reception are multiplying very fast all along the east side of the island, and the area of unoccupied land on that side is growing less every day. The west side, it is expected, will be devoted to the erection of residences suitable for the wealthy classes, and the centre, above One Hundred and Tenth-street, with the exception of some few choice spots will, in all probability, eventually be occupied by people of moderate means. The character of the east side in front of Central Park is assured as a fashionable far-extended avenue, and if the railway track is removed from the surface of Fourth-avenue, as proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt, it is altogether likely that Fourth-avenue will partake of the same character.

The Grand Boulevard will, without doubt, one day take the lead of all other thoroughfares on the Island in point of values, as the lower end of the present Broadway does at the present time. The other grand drives, such as Seventh-avenue Boulevard and St. Nicholas-avenue, will also take their place among the leading avenues of the City, and will bear the same relation in point of value to the Grand Boulevard as the Eighth-avenue does to Fifth-avenue at the present time—that is, although equal in point of desirability, they are sufficiently inferior in point of plan, locality and disposition to prevent them from playing anything but "second fiddle" in the time of fancy values.

There will and do, however, in conjunction with all the other West-side thoroughfares, north part and parcel of the grand West Side, which is, with its magnificent system of parks, drives and squares, destined to be to the City of New-York what Belgravia is to the City of London—the fairest portion of the Metropolis.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Aug. 30. Hugh N. Camp sold by order of the Supreme Court, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone tenement-house and lot, 20.1 by 100.5, situate on the north side of Fifty-second-street, 354.6 feet east of Second-avenue, to John Donovan, for $4,875 over and above a mortgage of $7,500—$12,375.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the four five story brick stores and tenements, and lots, each 25 by 63 by 100, situate on the south side of East Sixteenth-street, commencing 238 feet west of Avenue C, to Jacob Stockinger, for $50,100. The property realized more than sufficient to pay off all the liens and other encumbrances now standing against it.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sales of the house and lot situate on the north side of Twentieth-street, 292 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 23 by 74, and the house and lot situate on the north side of the same street, 436 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 74, to Wednesday, Sept. 25, by order of Geo. A. Brandreth, Esq., referee.

B. P. Fairchild was restrained by an injunction from selling the brick house and lot situate on Gouverneur-street, between Monroe and Cherry streets, and the sale was, therefore, adjourned indefinitely by order of John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee.

Joseph McGuire also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 141.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.8 by 74, to Friday, Sept. 6, by order of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Pine-street, have recently sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 99 by 100, known as No. 114 West Forty-fifth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of $33,500. The following real estate is advertised to be sold at public auction today, Saturday, Aug. 31:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Irvine W. Whitehead, Esq., referee, the plot of land situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, 45 by 100.10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under the direction of John J. Thomasson, Esq., referee, four lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 116.11½ feet west of New-avenue, 25 by 100.11 each.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William G. Annan, Esq., referee, the lot and building situate on the north side of Sixth-avenue, 52 feet west of Avenue D, 22.9 by 41.

By James M. Miller, at Hoffman House, Sing Sing, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George A. Brandreth, referee, thirty-eight acres of land, located on road from Pleasantville to Sing Sing, Westchester County.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Aug. 30, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 houses and lots, 25x62x103 each, on s. s. of East 16th-st., 238 ft. w. of Avenue C.....$50,100

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 house and lot, 20x100.5, on n. s. of 52d-st., 194.5 ft. e. of 3d-av.....$12,375

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 30.

Broadway, n. e. corner 92d-st., runs n. 48 ft. and w. 118 ft. to 10th-av., and s. 41 ft. to n. e. corner 10th-av. and 90th-st., and e. 138.9 ft. to Broadway.....$80,000
Crystal-st., w. s., No. 163, 22x100, n. and i.....22,000
West-st., e. s., n. e. corner of Spring-st. 40x37.5.....75,000
1st-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x99.7, h. and l.....20,600
West 11th-st., No. 222, 25x98; West 11th-st., No. 224, 25x98.6.....27,000
12th-st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16x103.3.....9,000
25th-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x98.9.....12,000
82d-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x40.6, h. and l.....7,000
82d-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.5.....11,000
83d-st., s. s., 143.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9.....20,000
40th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9.....17,500
48th-st., n. s., 192.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x100.5.....11,500
67th-st., n. s., 93.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5.....17,500
109th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11.....5,000
109th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11, 1870.....1,825
120th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11.....5,000
Greenwich-av., e. s., 241.9 ft. s. of 11th-st., 69x79, irregular.....22,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 46.6 ft. n. of 52d-st., 20x64.....20,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 128.7 ft. s. of 141st-st., 25.4 x131.1.....8,250

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 762, (second, third and fourth stories) one year, $2,500; two years.....$3,700
Broome-st., No. 252, three years, per year.....1,100
Bank-st., Nos. 76 and 80, and 11th-st., No. 283, w., 1870, 9 1-12 years, per year.....1,500
Catherine-st., No. 45, north s., three years, per year.....1,200
10th-av., No. 239, 8 7-12 years, per year.....1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE-ST.,
Agents for the sale and leasing of real estate in the City of New-York and its vicinity.
Branch office No. 35 East 17th-st.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years, the house, 23 feet 6 inches, 23 East 22d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, Nos. 77 Cedar-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will be promptly supplied with purchasers or responsible tenants, by leaving or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY house, with the handsome furniture, 22x60x100, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST., FOUR-story English basement house in good order, with all the modern improvements. GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—AT NO. 744 BROADWAY, FIRST-class offices, with northern light and all needful improvements for pleasant occupancy. GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house in East 62d-st., 16x80x100, with the new and handsome furniture; $22,500. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE superior four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22x57x100, 32d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; $25,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-arranged house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE AND VICINITY, A SPECIALTY, including Montrose and Highland Stations, Lewellyn Park; complete list of places for sale or rent in above locations. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 5 Nassau-st., Dumont, Sherman & Co's Building.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—BEAUtiful shore-front residence for sale; eleven rooms; modern improvements; near depot; $6,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

LONG ISLAND,

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues, and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 250 ACRES restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful, and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent, and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-street, thirty minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $60.

All trains of South-side Railroad, except 3:30 P. M., stop at Richmond Hill. Property at this point, purchased at present rates, will rapidly enhance in value. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station; or E. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

PRINT WORKS

FOR SALE.

THE

LODI PRINT WORKS,

LODI, N. J.,

ABOUT TEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in complete order, are offered at private sale by the assignee, N. HOBART, No. 55 Leonard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five acres of fine land, well adapted to fruits of all kinds, vegetables, wheat, corn, oats, grass, &c.; ten acres in lawn, laid out in walks and drives, and planted with shade and ornamental trees.

View of 15 to 25 Miles in extent in every direction.

A good house, with twelve rooms, with carriage-house and barn. 2,000 peach-trees in full bearing, besides apples, pears, grapes, &c.; two hours from New-York. The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful and every way desirable section of the country.

Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A large three-story, double-basement house, with twenty good-sized rooms, besides cellars and pantries, with all modern improvements; two acres of land, thirty miles from New-York, upon the east side of the Hudson River, unsurpassed view of the Hudson River for twenty miles; five minutes' walk of the depot or steam boat landing; well arranged for a first-class boarding-house or school. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, State-st., Sing Sing, or MONAGHAN & CO., of No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR SEVERAL years, the residence of the subscriber, with its well-known ornamental grounds, at Flushing; the house is large, with ten bedrooms and all the appointments of a first-class City house; the location is high and healthy, reached by twenty-one trains a day until midnight, and by a transit of half an hour from the City; carriage-house and stable are ample.

Also, for sale, a new house with eight bed-rooms. Apply to S. B. PARSONS, Flushing, or JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence of thirteen rooms, with barn, carriage-house, &c., with one ten acres of choice land; a variety of fruit of all kinds; located on the Meeting House Green, at Norwich Town, Conn., and a quarter of a mile from the depot; horse cars pass the door every half hour; price from $7,500 to $8,500. Photograph and particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE, FACTORY, BOILER, ENGINE, LATHES,

PLANER, SHAFTING, SMALL TOOLS, &c., at BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 3 o'clock.

The factory is new, size 40x180, on lot 80x180 feet, situated opposite the steam-boat landing, a few feet from New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Machinery new, of Pratt & Whitney make.

For particulars inquire of D. W. FAIRCHILD & CO., No. 16 Mercer-st., New-York, or J. & J. G. STAPLES, Bridgeport.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, WEST FARMS, N. Y., two-story dwelling, conveniently arranged for a store, and stable, on Locust-av., Boulevard and Old Boston road, in the centre of the village, near Harlem Railroad, and horse-cars pass the door. Maps at No. 71 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—SPECIAL ATtention will be given, as usual, to the renting of houses to families for the Winter. Lists of those now on hand will be sent to applicants.
E. R. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 3 Pine-st., and 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 27 EAST 19th-st. The house has all modern conveniences and is in first-rate order, having just been painted throughout. For permits apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NO. 34 EAST 10TH-st.; 22x80x100, four story, high stoop; all modern improvements; can be altered, if desired, for store purposes; a rare chance.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY LOW-STOOP house No. 945 West 21st-st., in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,400.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 253 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—NO. 106 EAST 122D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $18 per month; family private.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, FIRST FLOOR, and large room on third floor of No. 23 Pike-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

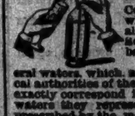
TO LET—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4th-av., No. 48 East 12th-st., splendid store and basement, separately or together; new front of the best construction.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN A LARGE pleasant office, well lighted. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 7, from 10 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Saltera, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Dr. E. E. STRANICKY, Superintendent.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MARCILE & CO. is this day dissolved, M. P. MARCILE retiring from the concern.
MARCILE & CO.
Aug. 29, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (155 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 242,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $181,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $35,570,000, and live stock, $18,349,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (92 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the L. B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from bankers and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermilion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading heavy-done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED UPON FOR TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE MESSRS. H. GUIKE, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, WILLIAM BARBOUR, FORTH & CO., AND PAUL TORRES, OF NEW-YORK; SENJ. F. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Reduce the sight of way the Company owns 25,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be dependent for its traffic, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee, or bearer, July 1, 1910, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at our Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of $7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,050,000. Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1888. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $630,000.

The road extends from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1888. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchinson and Northwestern Railroad receives 40 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALGARTEN & CO., No. 22 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CRICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John J. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-western or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of the Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago; by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 34 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,768,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be public y opened for the sale of whole or any part of the sums of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of Stock of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chap. 320, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1906.....$250,000
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chap. 56, amended chap. 325 Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891.....100,000
ASSESSMENT BOUND STOCK, (County,) authorized by chap. 503, sec. 7, Laws of 1868, payable Nov 1, 1887.....768,000
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chap. 320, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years.....400,000
WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chap. 383, sec. 6, Laws of 1870, payable Nov 1, 1905.....250,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

AGENCY OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO 25 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CONSOL MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-nine bonds, numbered as follows, viz.: Nos. 70, 263, 572, 620, 672, 816, 871, 922, 438, 905, 268, 322, 486, 184, 884, 720, 101, 165, 31, 547, 63, 403, 94, 15, 226, 115, 28, 291 and 501 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1872.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest to far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—A LIMITED amount of NEW-YORK STATE 6s, due 1887, principal and interest, payable in GOLD.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS, OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued *Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 95 PINE-ST.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this City, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FREDK. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Vorplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 824 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL PARSONS, No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, 24 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN HAYNES, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.
WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. E. SCHERMERHORN, No. 280 West 23d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Counties-slip.
OSCAR SELIGBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 42 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 123 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Java	Wednesday, Aug. 28	Parthia	Saturday, Aug. 31
China	Wednesday, Sept. 4	Calabria	Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia	Wednesday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Saturday, Sept. 14
Cuba	Wednesday, Sept. 18	Estonia	Saturday, Sept. 21
Scotia	Wednesday, Sept. 25	Algeria	Saturday, Sept. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets, including meals and accommodations, $30 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, for all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf foot of Canal-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, 31st August. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

4,500 tons burthen—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways.

REPUBLIC.....Aug. 31, at 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 7, at 4 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Sept. 14, at 9 P. M.
BALTIC.....Sept. 21, at 4 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Jersey City, foot of Morris-st., opposite Cortlandt-st., New-York, covered in, and close to the City Railroad cars, affording a sheltered passage for passengers and baggage.

CABIN PASSAGE AND COMFORT.

Staterooms, saloon, smoking-room, and bath-rooms amidship, section, where least motion is felt. Stewardesses and stewards accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For description of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. R. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark at as cheap rates as by any other first-class line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS. WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.

Celonia.....Aug. 31 | Belgravia.....Sept. 4
Europa.....Sept. 7 | California.....Sept. 11
Anglia.....Sept. 14 | Olympia.....Sept. 18
India.....Sept. 21 | Tritonia.....Sept. 25
California.....Sept. 28 | Europa.....Oct. 2
Australia.....Oct. 5 | Alexandria.....Oct. 16

At noon, from Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, by Wednesday steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $70; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamships are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	$80	To London	$35
To Paris	$90	To Paris	$40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Copenhagen.

Tickets to and from the Continent at moderate rates by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods between Europe and America.

Freight taken at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ARMSTRONG.....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 3:30 A. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 8 P. M.
ITALY, WORMSER.....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Gunstan, Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage.....$80 and upwards, currency
Steerage.....$28 currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....DUREMOT.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON.....POUDRAY.....Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)

To HAVRE (or PARIS).....$100 | To BREST.....$90
First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$70

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers booked to or from any point in the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time. Apply at the office, No. 6 Bowling-green.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, with regular line of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. WOOD.....Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREMLIN.....Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, calling at Savanilla, Aspinwall and Colon:

On the 1st—The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners.

LEGGE, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 35 Wall-st, New-York.

McDOWALL & SANDERS, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

ENQUIRE AT 211 PEARL-ST., adjoining the old office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

FROM PIER NEW-YORK, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 10—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ..., touching at Acapulco, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 20th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tamala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Sept. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. RAY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NELESON, SATURDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 8 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 38 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 51 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 83 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. O. OWEN, Agent, | GEORGE TONGE, Agent A. G. & G. R. R. | Agent G. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 229 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONROE, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunne-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, | Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, Sandwich, Marion, Marion's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Haverhill, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, corner Park-row; 529 Broadway, corner Spring; corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. HACON, Superintendent. H. E. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers HARLEM, SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.

Landing at Harlem, 126th-st., 106th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 126th-st., 106th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 126th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 106th-st., 126th-st. and 129th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 126th-st. and 129th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

This is the A. M. line for Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 129th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M., and Peck slip at 8:15 P. M.

This line connects at Harlem with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schuyler's and Schultz's Points, Astoria, Astoria Park, Christ Park and Keeler Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, Capt. Cole and the above steamers will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the landing of Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier, and at the principal hotels. Baggage checked from No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 27th	9:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th	5:30 P. M.	Thursday, 29th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th	5:30 P. M.
Saturday, 31st	2:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2d	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3	2:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 3	2:30 P. M.
Monday, 4th	8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	8:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 30th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th	4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st	6:30 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2	11:30 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 2	6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 1st	7:00 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 2d	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 2d	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE. A boats C. VIBERAD and DANIEL DREW, (connecting May 27,) leave Vestry, Pier 42, foot A. M., and 24th-st. at 7 P. M., landing at Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Tickets for sale at Cornell's Foot Point, Cortlandt and Newburg, reunion same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy, Stopping at NEWBURGH and TROY, ALBANY WILL leave Pier No. 8 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked through on the plan of Albany and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and Intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 1, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., in the accival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Pier Harrison-st. Foot. CHEYSTENAH daily 2 P. M. for Newburgh, Cornwall, Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Grand View, Piermont, Sneden's Landing, ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Perry, Tarrytown, S. Cing, Piermont, ALEXIS, at 4, for Nyack, Intermediate landings. Nyack & Tappan Zee every morning with R. R. connections.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT Rides New-York, Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, West Point and Cold Spring. The favorite steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½ o'clock. Return every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for excursion, $1.

A BOAT FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY, steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Rockaway at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Christopher-st. Pier, foot of Jay-st., at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Pier No. 1 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 4 P. M. Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT Rides New-York, Edgewater, Rondout and Kingston, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Newburgh, Cornwall, Highland, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL from Vestry-st. Pier 52, at 8 every afternoon, at 2:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Eastern points, the steamer THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East and Southeast, Norwalk, Saybrook, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 midnight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS, No. 303 PEARL-STREET, Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF NOVEL AND recherche styles for the ensuing season, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, at Mme. DEMORNEST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, New-York; No. 194 Fierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and at all the branches.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF AN IRON BRIDGE AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Arsenal until 12 M. on the 24 day of October, 1872, for furnishing and erecting, ready for travel, an iron superstructure for a bridge across the south channel of the Mississippi River, between the island of Rock Island and the town of Moline. (The piers are already built in still water from 6 to 15 feet deep, solid rock bottom.) To be a through bridge 775 feet long, in 5 equal spans—one have a roadway 10 feet in the clear; and two sidewalks, each 5 feet in the clear; the roadway to be floored with oak plank, 3 inches by 4 inches, and the sidewalks with pine plank, 3 inches by 12 inches, the latter to have a suitable hand-rail, properly braced; the floor joists to be of white pine.

Proposals will be received for both pine wood and wrought-iron girders. All other parts to be of wrought iron, excepting chord connections and similar parts, which may be of cast iron.

All iron under tensile strain to have a tenacity of not less than 60,000 pounds per square inch of section, and not less than 50,000 pounds without permanent set. No part of the iron to be strained to more than one-sixth (1-6) of its ultimate strength under a load of 2,000 pounds per lineal foot. Selected specimens will be tested as above, and unless they give the required strength, all the iron will be rejected.

All parts to have three (3) coats of suitable paint; the joints and girders, if made of wood, to be planed and painted.

Detailed strain-sheets and specifications necessary to a clear understanding of the proposed mode of construction will accompany each proposal, and should give estimated weights of iron parts.

Separate bids may be made for the whole work completed, or for the iron work delivered at this Arsenal, ready to be put up by the United States.

Bidders will state the time within which they will agree to complete the work, to be not later than May 31, 1873.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. D. W. FLAGLER,

Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, Aug. 16, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for furnishing the stones in the National Cemeteries at Anderson, by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., on or before noon, on August, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened at 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, if the price be not in excess of the estimate, and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application, or in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelopes, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 4th prox., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, into cars furnished by the Government, at the Navy-Yard, New-York, viz:

25 tons Gartsherrie Pig-iron.
25 tons Thomas Pig-iron.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge of the Navy-Yard for further information, and further information will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. BRADFORD, Pay Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON ROOFS FOR THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Arsenal, to be opened Sept. 23, to furnish the following bill of iron delivered at this Arsenal:

620 lineal feet of 5-inch light deck beams, cut as required for roof rafters, not to exceed 24 feet in length.

564 lineal feet of 4-inch light I beams for purlins, cut in lengths as required, not to exceed 20 feet.

5,140 lineal feet of good quality American bar-iron, 5/8 inch by 1 inches.

175 squares of best quality of corrugated iron roofing. Bids will be received for Nos. 22 and 23, and for both black and galvanized iron. Abutting square inches of such lengths that two pieces will make 10 feet 6 inches and lap.

Bidders must state the name of manufacturer and quality of the iron they will furnish, and the successful bidder must enter into contract to furnish the iron as required.

All the iron must be furnished before Nov. 15, 1872, and about one-third before Nov. 1, 1872. Other information respecting iron to be obtained from the undersigned.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. D. W. FLAGLER,

Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, Aug. 16, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1872.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to invite proposals for furnishing locks, with or without seals, for use at distilleries, hereby give notice that sealed proposals of this character will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 14, 1872.

Proposals, in order for consideration, must be addressed "Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.," indorsed "Proposals for Locks," and be accompanied by samples of the articles intended to be furnished, distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

In case any particular style of lock, or lock and seal combined, is accepted, all such locks, or locks with seal attachment, furnished are to be inspected in this office, and such as are found to be imperfect will be rejected.

Contractors will be required to receive back, at their own expense, all imperfect and surplus locks and seals.

The Commissioner reserves the right to annul any agreement or contract at any time when, in his opinion, the interests of the Government may demand.

W. P. SHEARMAN,
C. A. BATES,
A. G. BLISS, } Committee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., FORT TRUMBULL, Conn., Aug. 23, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 27th day of September, 1872, for supplying this post with the following Subsistence stores, viz:

6 barrels Mess Pork.
18 barrels Prime Beef.
825 pounds White Beans.
220 pounds Rice.
450 pounds Green Rio Coffee.
1,050 pounds Brown Sugar, equal to Stuart's C.
32 gallons Vinegar.
40 pounds Adamantine Candles.
668 pounds Soap.
10 pounds Tea.
5 pounds Black Pepper.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of this advertisement to be added to each proposal offered.

O. H. HOWARD, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, A. C. S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

VALUABLE NEWSPAPER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In consequence of the recent death of one of the proprietors and the desire of the other to retire from business, the Steam Printing, Book Binding and Newspaper Establishment of

THE MIDDLETOWN EVENING PRESS,
(DAILY,)
THE ORANGE COUNTY PRESS,
(WEEKLY,)

is offered for sale. The papers are Republican in politics, have been established for years, have extensive advertising patronage, and very profitable jobbing business. The material and machinery are abundant, mainly new, and all in good condition. The building in (TOWNSEND'S BLOCK) occupied to show, have been liberal, with a very flattering prospect of further increase. It is in all respects a very desirable property.

Middletown is a manufacturing village of over 6,000 inhabitants, located in a thickly settled part of Orange County, sixty-seven miles from New-York City, on the Erie Railroad, at the crossing of the New-York and Ohio Midland Railroad, and is the centre of other local roads. Terms of payment made easy. Call upon or address, immediately,

M. D. STIVERS,
Surviving partner of the firm of Stivers & Kessinger.
Reference: Hon. John G. Wilkin.
MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 27, 1872.

$20,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL Wanted in an established business. Also $10,000 to $15,000 to increase a retail trade. Inquire of L. J. SPRAGUE, Nos. 109 and 111 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION up the Sound by the steam-boat NELLY WHITE, leaving Market-st. Pier at 3:30 P. M. and 42d-st. East River, at 3:45 P. M. EVERY SATURDAY for Greenwich and Stamford, passing all the public institutions and the splendid scenery on the East River, and return to the City by 10 P. M. Fare for the whole trip, $1.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, Great Neck and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, City Island, Sagg's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 34 East River) SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:20 A. M., and 23d-st. at 9:15 A. M., returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

ALLEY ROUTE: PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYSIDE.—New steam-boats from Spring-st. every SUNDAY at 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 2:30, 3:30 and 7 P. M., landing at 24th-st. ten minutes later; and daily at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. Thirty cents for the round trip.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION Israelite Alsacienne-Loraine, and those who desire to become members, are invited to attend a general meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 7½ P. M., at Meir's Assembly Room, corner 28th-st and 7th-av.

A. WERDENSCHLAG, President.
JOSEPH STRAUSS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Ferries, accessible from Piers No. 1 North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

9:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

5 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:45 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Warwarsing and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Warwarsing and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 6:05 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 9:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 8:20 P. M., and 12:05 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872, Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with draw-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

8:30 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., Northern Express, with drawing-room cars for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 8:40 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago, via the Lake Shore and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. BENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Express for Babylon to Patchogue.
5:40 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 5:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 5:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

6:35 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:30 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 7:10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Glen Head at 7:35 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 548 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day, in families or dressmakers. Very well. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 172 Times Office.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation by a highly respectable, neat, tidy young woman; her reference, which is four years from last place, speaks of her as good plain cook, washer and ironer of good home work; honest, sober and honest; country or City. Call at No. 328 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young English woman, four months in this country, cook and washing; chamber-maid; fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; competent to fill either situation; neat and tidy in appearance. Call at No. 326 4th

THE SIXTEENTH PICNIC.

Complete Success of the Excursion to Boonton, N. J.

A Noble and Generous Welcome Given the Poor Children.

A Delightful Day—Scenes at the Ferry and on the Train—Brilliant Reception by the Citizens of Boonton—Interesting Incidents.

When the idea of organizing excursions for the young children of the poor of this City was first started in the editorial columns of the TIMES, the most sanguine could not have looked forward to such marvellous success as attended the sixteenth picnic, which was held yesterday at Boonton, N. J. We of New-York are becoming accustomed to the novelty. But it is no exaggeration to say that the good citizens of Boonton were fairly startled at the extraordinary scene in which they shared, and were quickly raised to a pitch of enthusiasm in carrying out the noble task they had set themselves. This Boonton picnic had come to be regarded as a great coming event—to surpass all previous picnics, and to make a triumphant finale to the series, and even when it was determined to have a few more picnics, the anticipations of a glorious day at Boonton continued to increase.

The heavy storm of Thursday night sent every one into a state of sad foreboding about the morrow; but the weather cleared up about 7 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 o'clock old Sol again maintained his supremacy. Soon after 7 the children began to assemble at the Christopher-street Ferry, and as fast as they arrived they were carried over to Hoboken and placed in the cars of the special train on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad which was to convey them to Boonton. With the staff, teachers, volunteers and children the party numbered 1,400 persons. At the station, those who were already in the cars shouted to their friends as they arrived, stood on their heads, danced, played follow my leader over the backs of the seats, and chorussed "Down in the Coal Mine" with considerable gusto. While passing through the tunnel, the darkness was made ten times worse by the yells and cat-calls of the boys. They seemed to think it a fine opportunity for having an amateur pandemonium. But they were busy at a more quiet occupation. The bittens of Morristown, through Mr. Lundy, of the *Morris Gazette*, had sent up any number of barrels, filled with 2,400 bags, each bag containing two sandwiches and two pieces of cake. They also sent 20 baskets of peaches. These were carried through the cars by waiters and quickly distributed, and almost as quickly demolished. Then began an animated artillery engagement, with peach-stones for ammunition, and the laborers on the line had a pretty hot time of it from these same peach-stones.

The spot chosen for the pic-nic was unsurpassable for the purpose. Wide-stretching meadows, sloping down from splendidly-wooded hills to the edge of the railroad. On one of the ridges the citizens of Boonton had erected an arch of evergreens, with the word welcome in huge letters on the pediment. Then smaller arches were on either side, bearing the names of the contributing villages—Boonton, Rockaway, Hanover, Montville and Pyanoke. As the boys and girls descended from the cars they were formed in line, four deep, and, headed by the Governor's Island band, marched amid deafening cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and the most intense excitement in front of the thousands of visitors, and passing through the arch, were soon dismissed to roam about as they liked. No sooner was the word "go" given than a curious scene took place. In Mr. Crane's meadows were several very large apple-trees loaded with fruit. Large parties of the boys went flying over the ground, and in a few minutes not an apple that could possibly be reached was left on the trees. The boys were almost as thick among the branches as the apples. To stop their raid was impossible, and there stood Mr. Crane, laughing heartily, and saying, "Let them alone, let them alone." The boys having no pockets, carried their plunder home inside their shirts, above the waist-band, giving them the very extraordinary appearance of being "bulbous above the waist," instead of below. They pelted one another with the surplus, and woe be to any unfortunate wagon-driver who had unloaded, and was obliged to drive off before this surplus was exhausted. More cake and sandwiches, and an endless supply of peaches, however, soon put a stop to apple-pelting, and certainly no more unique scene was ever presented. Fancy a thousand ragged, shoeless dirty little urchins being assiduously waited on and attended by numerous elegantly-dressed ladies, many of them members of the wealthiest families in Boonton. There was Hon. John Hill, member of Congress from the district with a large party of young ladies, running here, there, and everywhere, standing behind tables laden with a splendid collation for the manager and his large staff of volunteers, and as eager to hand peaches or cake to boot-blacks as to help the gentlemen to cold chicken or water-melon. Mr. Lathrop, the great iron-master and Mayor of Boonton, went about laughing and chatting with everyone, seeing that all had enough and more than enough, and apparently enjoying the novel scene to the utmost. Rev. Mr. St. John labored with a hearty cheerfulness which soon made him a general favorite. In fact ladies and gentlemen alike seemed to vie with one another in trying to render their feast and holiday a brilliant success. The band played continuous airs; the boys and girls danced and the company danced. Then many of the boys went swimming in the Morris and Essex Canal, which runs close by; and Jimmy Reagan and Wally Allen delighted the aristocracy of Boonton with their acrobatic performances. A hat was sent round after their last tumble, and each received $0.23; Wally declaring that he should go straight to the clothing-store when he got back to New-York and buy a pair of trousers. He was obliged to be pinned all over to admit of his performing at all. Then came more apple pelting, rough-and-tumble tussling, tree-climbing, endless running about and shouting, followed by lemonade and ice-cream, of which the young rogues tried very hard to engineer a second helping.

During the afternoon the company were all gathered around the central tent, when Mr. Lathrop suggested that though he was not much of a talker he should like to hear some remarks from some of the gentlemen present, and called on Hon. John Hill for a speech of welcome to the children.

Mr. Hill then made a forcible address, and extended a hearty welcome to the children of New-York and those who accompanied them. He said that many of the present strong men and women of that county had come there in times gone by poor girls and boys; yet by their industry and perseverance they had risen to the positions they now held after working hard in the iron works. No one could tell but that these very boys of New-York, poor and destitute as they then seemed, might yet become the strongmen and women of the country. The TIMES, by its good work, was directing their steps into better paths than they had followed in the past. He hoped that God would bless their efforts in the future, and even make it more pleasant than it was then was with them during that visit.

Mr. George F. Withams, in response, said it afforded him great pleasure to answer the kind and generous welcome that had been accorded by the citizens of Boonton and vicinity to the waifs of the great City of New-York under his charge. He said that the children they had so warmly welcomed and entertained had been gathered from nearly every crowded neighborhood in the City of New-York. Many of these children had no homes, and those who had lived in wretchedness. They were of and from the streets. These children would undoubtedly long remember the occasion as one of the brightest days of their young lives—lives that had heretofore been passed amid want and neglect. On their behalf he heartily thanked the good people of Boonton for their hospitality, and he could assure them that, rough as the boys seemed, outwardly, they were as ready to appreciate kindness as his hearers. They were grateful for acts of kindness, which was shown by their doing what was wished of them when they knew what was in the dense. By aid of the Fund 15,000 children had been taken from the hot tenements of New-York, where death lingered, where food was scarce and too almost unheard of, into green fields and shady woods, up the beautiful Hudson and to the Sound. They had gone by railroad and steam-boat and enjoyed a day of unalloyed pleasure. These excursions had given the children of the New-York poor such signts and scenes as they little dreamed of. He believed these holidays would long live in their memory—for it was something to remember, something to show that they are no longer neglected by those who are better off than they. He again thanked them for their generous hospitality, and only wished the children could speak for themselves, for then they would tell their thoughts far more forcibly than he could.

The Mayor called on Mr. St. John, who had done so much toward getting the people of the surrounding country to join in the work of welcoming the children from New-York.

Mr. St. John replied that the work was done and the result paid for itself better than gold or silver. He was pleased to witness the kindness and generosity that day manifested, and that the Mayor and Representative in Congress had taken hold with such good will. His friend, Mr. Williams, stood high in the noble work; and who knew but among the young boys now sporting in the field might be found a future President, and others who would rise to high positions of honor. He was well paid for all he had done, reminding them that the Son of God went about doing good. That great teacher also left them something to remember—"the poor ye have always with you."

At the request of the Mayor, Mr. Williams gave some valuable statistics of the movement, from its origin to the present time, what led to it, how much money had been raised and expended, the number of excursions made and children taken upon them. He also alluded to the Relief movement, how the districts were organised, who had charge of them, the number of sick children visited by physicians and restored to health, and the thousands of destitute families that had been aided. For this, he said, the journal he had the honor to represent claimed no especial credit. It had merely expended the gifts of 15,000 unknown contributors to and unknown people. The work was one of simple, plain, practical charity, seeking to save the lives of the poor. The poor had been sought in the holes and corners, in the high tenement-houses and low cellars. A leaf given to a poor child and carried to the mother at first frightened that mother; but at last they understood it. Mr. Hill had spoken of the iron-workers of Boonton; but if some of the sad scenes of the City could be witnessed, it would melt iron hearts. A little jelly to the affluent sick would be thought of as nothing; but to the poor sick child a glass of ice-water sweetened with jelly is a luxury and a blessing. Of the sixteen excursions, that at Boonton was as yet the banner picnic; for on former occasions the TIMES staff were the hard workers, but today they felt more like guests with the children.

Mr. Lundy, of Morristown, was then called, as the prime mover of that part of the work. He said when first spoken to he thought Boonton could go it alone, and intended to put their contributions on the cars and send it to New-York. [Voice—By way of Boonton?] Yes. But Mr. St. John said Morristown must get something for breakfast on the cars. The plan was to get bags, and this he undertook, so that the friends of the children might fill them. The demand for bags was so great that after all were given out, more had to be supplied. Finally it became necessary to shut the door and escape by the back way to avoid those who demanded the bags, and who still clamored for more. Two thousand two hundred bags had been given out and were returned filled with much more than was requested of sandwiches, cake, &c. These were distributed on the cars with twenty baskets of peaches; but this, after what Boonton had done, was merely the tail end of the affair. [Voices—What was done was well done.]

On the conclusion of the speeches the riotous fun was renewed; but never during the day did it go beyond control, and nothing whatever occurred to mar in the slightest degree the pleasure of the occasion. On the contrary, there were some incidents which will fasten it in the memories of all present—touching and gratifying to every one. A lady of Boonton has occupied the weary hours of sickness in making fancy colored paper boxes of a tasty design. In each of these she placed some tube-rose blossoms, carefully packed, with one or two little sacred pictures and other sacred scenes. This noble-hearted Christian woman sent one from her bed, and was driven to the picnic in order that she might herself distribute those boxes among the girls. She remained but for a few minutes. It was a solemn, heart-stirring scene. Another incident: Some ladies noticed a poor blind girl, about twelve years of age, named Rosa. They were so attracted by her quiet manner and delicate features, and by the fond attention of her father to her, that they begged him to allow her to remain in their charge for two or three weeks, and let them lead her through the fields and woods, while she breathed the balmy air, which she could not know in her city home. Rosa recited a piece, and the gladdened father's eyes were dimmed with grateful tears as he took his leave of his daughter and new-found friends to return to his hard life in the metropolis. Another incident: The young ladies of Boonton were out early in the morning in their gardens and conservatories, and every little waif from the Five Ponts and the other fever nests of this great City, bore back to her mother or sisters a bouquet of beautiful flowers, rare, and such as they had never seen before. Did not those mothers bless the thoughtful hearts and nimble fingers, think you, for those little presents? Flowers so utterly beyond their reach! and then before leaving for the cars every boy and girl received any number of flags of all sizes. With the small ones they decorated their caps; the large ones they waved from the car windows throughout the home journey. The closing scene of this great event in the history of the TIMES picnics was a worthy climax. As the train stood laden with its youthful freight, the thousands of citizens stood on the meadow ridge a few yards off. The gay dresses, the bright green grass, the splendidly wooded hills in the background, the waving handkerchiefs and parasols, the children of the rich shaking hands with the children of the poor, the ringing cheer half drowning the hoarse shriek of the engine, the counter cheers of the boys—all contributed to the creation of a scene unique in itself and too vivid in its many effects to be ever forgotten. Twenty barrels of sandwiches and cake and several barrels of apples and fruit were brought to town in the train. Ten barrels of sandwiches were sent to the Rivington District, three to the Newsboys' Home, and seven to Dr. Wiswall's district.

The TIMES staff was assisted on the cars by Messrs. Charles O'Conner, Samuel Lovell, Geo. Calden, Rev. A. Wiswall, Mr. Parvow, Drs. Bayles, Willis, Thurman, Thoms and Stafford, and by the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Ross, N. Sternberg, C. Sternberg, Moore, I. Garland, F. Garland, E. Cullen, Smith, Derks, A. Enlers, R. O. Dickey, S. A. Dickey, Chandler, Silcock and Newson; Mesdames Seymour, Logan, Parvow, Smith, Carter, J. Martin, Lovell, Van Wagener and Ostrom, Rev. Dr. Carter, Messrs. Scofield, C. S. Green, of Missouri, W. M. Thurman, J. A. Forney, W. L. Depuhilipe, E. O. Bell, J. W. Marten, G. L. Martin, Abernethy, John Martin and others. Order was nicely preserved by the assistance of Roundsman Griffiths of the Ninth Precinct, Officers Flood and Lewis of the Fifteenth, Monligan and Keating of the Eighth, Eastwood and Veitch of the Twenty-eighth, Connor and Gerrihan of the Sixteenth, Bogardus and Lane of the Ninth, Minn and Monahan of the Fourteenth, and by Mr. J. Wambold, special detective of the railroad. On the grounds the following ladies were specially attentive to the children: Mmes. St. John, Sutton, Wickham, Norris and Sterns; Misses Jenkins, Jennings, Greene, Crane and many others whose names could not be obtained.

We have to acknowledge the kind attention of Capt. J. S. Chase, Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry Company, who did everything in his power to secure the safe passage of the children across the river, the Company generously giving free passage. Samuel Sloan, Esq., President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and Mr. A. Reasoner, the Superintendent of the Road, were also earnest in their attentions.

The following were the expenses of yesterday's excursion:

Train of twelve cars, Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to Boonton.....$360 00
Band..... 80 00
Ice-cream..... 70 00
Ice..... 4 00
Lemons..... 8 87
Sugar..... 11 00
Cities and..... 7 00
Stewards and waiters two days..... 50 00
Extra labor..... 24 50
Cartage..... 16 25
Car-fare for children..... 23 65
Tickets..... 11 25
Total.....$874 52

STATEMENT OF THE FUND.

The contributions received yesterday for the Children's Fund were as follows:

W. Thompson.....$10 00
F. F. C.....10 00
Total.....$20 00
Previously acknowledged.....$19,144 80
Aggregate of fund.....$19,164 80

We have received four barrels of apples from Mrs. M. W. Alden, of Hillside Farm, Milbrook, N. Y., which will be distributed in our relief districts.

The New-York Board of Pharmacy.

The Examining Board of the College of Pharmacy will close on the 1st of September, and remain in vacation until the 12th. They will reopen on that date, and continue their labors until the 26th, when this session will be completed. They have registered 607 practicing chemists, of whom 405 were proprietors, and 202 assistants. They have received 125 applications for examination, 76 of whom succeeded, and 13 were rejected. Of these fifteen, nine were young men, and having some capacity were permitted to act as junior assistants, with the understanding that they should attend the lectures of the College of Pharmacy and pass an examination there, or before the Board at its next session. The examiners have attended the sessions gratuitously, and the fees collected, amounting to $1,525, have been handed over to the Treasurer of the College of Pharmacy. The present examiners are Messrs. Wm. Hiergerard, Francis H. Weismann, Wm. Manlius Smith, Paul Bullaff and Theobold Frohwan.

A Curious Case.

George A. Glover, a fashionably-dressed and seemingly-respectable young man, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, by a Headquarters' detective, charged with having stolen $650 from Frederick Greer, agent of the New-York and Hartford Publishing Company, No. 41 Park-row. The complaint was based on the following allegations: Glover was employed by Greer as private secretary or confidential clerk. On Saturday evening, the 24 of July, he remained in the office after the remainder of the employes had left. That night he came home, packed up his trunks and left the City. On Monday morning following, Mr. Greer found that the safe had been opened and $650 taken. The prisoner was represented by Counselors Howe and Price. Counselor Howe said that on examination the defense would show that the charge was unfounded, and that the New-York and Hartford Publishing Company obtained the money by nefarious means. Glover was held for examination.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Organization for the Fall Campaign—Address from the Executive Committee of the New-York Council.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

To the Citizens of New-York:

The check that was given to the measures for reforming the public abuses of this City by the last Legislature and the Governor of this State, demonstrates the necessity of securing the election of a State Government, in all its departments, in full sympathy with this reform movement. Little more can be done to break the power of the Ring ascendency in the public affairs of this City and State, and to restore order, until our hands are strengthened by some new charter and statutory legislation. It is clear, too, that such legislation can never be obtained if the election of the Legislature is left to the influences that are usually allowed to control it—to the combinations of evil-minded men and the partisan parties, to the interest of a non-partisan voters. Some patriotic organization must take upon itself the duty of shaping the nomination of proper candidates for the next Legislature, before the usual combinations have been formed between the Ring interests of this city and the manipulators of the nominating conventions throughout the State. This work seems naturally and necessarily to fall to the New-York State Council of Political Reform, which it has undertaken and is pressing with all the means and agencies it can command. To be successful it needs and asks the prompt and liberal co-operation of the friends of reform, especially in this City.

The means for prosecuting this work must come in a large part, at its present stage, from the moneyed men and institutions of the City. The evils that have brought public affairs into the present disgraceful and perilous condition originated and mainly terminate here. The State at large has not as yet shared to any considerable extent in either the guilt or harm. It is a reasonable expectation, therefore, that this City should be liberal in its contributions to the expenses which this joint effort to rescue it from a situation that has become desperate, involves.

The New-York City Council, in addition to its auxiliary relations to the State work, is just entering upon a campaign and a marshaling of the Reform forces of this City for the Autumn elections, on a more comprehensive scale than hitherto.

It has also nearly completed its preparations for the prosecution of the public creditors and defrauders of the City.

For the speedy and successful accomplishment of these several special measures, the Council asks for appropriate contributions from those whose material interests make them specially interested parties.

Contributions can be sent to Henry Clews, Esq., Treasurer, No. 32 Wall-street.

Executive Committee—W. F. Havemeyer, D. Willis James, Jackson S. Schultz, Robert Hoe, J. B. Varnum, John Stephenson, Charles Watrous, Geo. P. Putnam, J. C. Havemeyer, J. C. Jackson, C. E. Detmold, Frederick Schack, James M. Halsted, John Wheeler, Henry J. Scudder, John P. Crosby, Dexter A. Hawkins, A. C. Post, M. D., A. R. Wetmore, Cornelius L. Van Vorst.

W. H. NEILSON, President.
H. N. BEERS, Secretary.
Ex-officio.

PRIMARIES.

The Liberal Republican Delegates to Syracuse.

Pursuant to the call of the Liberal Republican General Committee, the Liberal Republicans of this City held last night Assembly primaries to nominate three delegates and three alternates for the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th of September, simultaneously with the Democratic State Convention, to be held at the same place, for the nomination of State officers and an electoral ticket. There were few districts in which any second ticket was run, and the result was as follows:

First Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. John A. Foster, William Dwight, Jr., Miller Alexander, Frederick C. Schenck, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Col. S. F. Bogue.

Second Assembly District.—Delegates—Emanuel N. Schultze, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Wm. L. Hammond. Alternates—Wallace B. Green, Daniel Moore, John McCue.

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—Samuel J. Glassey, Abram R. De Vausney, Edward H. Ball. Alternates—Lambert E. Hall, Charles L. Kohler, Howard C. Vail.

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates—James McLaren, Wm. B. Stewart, Wm. H. McKinney. Alternates—Henry Eckober, Michael Quinn, Samuel T. McKinney.

Fifth Assembly District.—Delegates—A. G. Cook, John F. Baker, Isaac G. Hunter. Alternates—Wm. C. Hanna, Joseph Cocks, Jacob Hoffman.

Sixth Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. John Cochrane, Robert Onderdonk, Francis Snyder. Alternates—James Searles, Elijah H. Kennedy, Alexander Robertson.

Seventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Horatio N. Twombly, Wm. Stevenson, Thos. E. Stewart. Alternates—Joseph W. Howe, John S. Ellison, Henry Frank.

Eighth Assembly District.—Delegates—Waldo Hutchings, Amasa Biggins, Frederick Sindel, Jr. Alternates—Robert W. De Groote, Joseph Bagot, Albert Ridley.

Ninth Assembly District.—Delegates—Sinclair Tousey, John M. Costa, Jacob B. Killey. Alternates—Theodore Roz, Hiram Barber, Hiram Barney.

Tenth Assembly District.—Delegates—William T. Ashman, William A. Smalley, James H. Cassey. Alternates—Thos. W. Van Tassel, Louis Frank, Jacob May.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Freeman J. Fithian, Daniel T. Hoag, Daniel D. Conover. Alternates—William J. Cole, Fred. T. L. Buck, James Lowry.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Delegates—Samuel Cregar, W. H. Raynor, John Duke. Alternates—Paul Schnitzler, Victor Heimberger, Joseph Mansfield.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—H. Comstock, C. A. Clark, H. Gerke. Alternates—H. Gaenpel, James Bolles, J. W. Horsemanp.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. Henry L. Barnum, Benjamin A. Gicquel, and Benjamin Merritt. Alternates—Christopher Y. Hammond, Patrick C. Casey, John J. Schindler.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Isaac J. Oliver, Orlando Stevens, Samuel Sindel, Jr. Alternates—Mathew Wilson, James Marian, Charles Mackey.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Wm. Atkinson, Wm. John Adams. Alternates—Wm. Bell, Henry Rowley, E. H. Jenny.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Geo. P. Bradford, Morris Ellinger, Robert I. Darragh. Alternates—James Greer, Charles Atkinson, Louis Wendel.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—George H. Van Cleft, Christopher Pallman, E. G. Squier. Alternates—L. H. Mitchell, Roger H. Lyon, John P. Harley.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—J. A. M. Lordley, Jotham Wilson, Henry M. Williams. Alternates—George Hall, Richard Tremain, Wm. Pillmer.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Delegates—J. Kevin Heermen, George P. Van Brunt, Simon Hazelton. Alternates—Charles Wendt, Timothy Hanley, George A. Lambrecht.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. George W. Palmer, James Boyd, Robert Beatty. Alternates—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, James M. Gray, David Sollinger.

Tammany Delegates.

The following are the delegates elected by Tammany last night to the Syracuse Convention:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	John Fox.	Patrick Kerns.
2	William Walsh.	Denis Burns.
3	Lewis Stubbins.	Michael Geraghy.
	James Hayes.	Patrick Haran.
4	Edward J. Shandley.	John Galvin.
5	James Boyle.	Edwin R. Meade.
6	Thomas J. Campbell.	John Sullivan.
7	John T. Tully.	James C. Spencer.
8	John Scott.	Meyer Eisas.
9	George W. Morton.	William H. Carroll.
10	Jacob Worth, jr.	Nicholas Fogarty.
11	John Morrissey.	Richard Schell.
12	Henry Woltman.	Thomas F. Daly.
13	Richard Flanagan.	Thomas Lynch.
14	Thomas J. Creamer.	George Schlaefer.
15	Oliver Charlick.	William S. Kelley.
16	Samuel J. Tilden.	Alfred T. Ackers.
17	Thomas Ryan.	Hiram Calkins.
18	John Kelly.	Richard Oulter.
19	Matthew T. Brennan.	Benjamin F. Fairchild.
20	Wm. C. Conner.	Horace F. Clark.
21	Henry W. Genet.	Edward Schlichting.

Kings County Democratic Delegates.

The Democratic Assembly District Conventions of Kings County assembled last evening in their respective districts, and elected delegates to the State Convention as follows:

First District—Delegate, Robt. A. Ferry, the street Commissioner. Alternate, Patrick F. Collins.

Second District—Delegate, John A. Bowler, one of the Commissioners of City Works.

Third District—Adjourned till today.

Fourth District—Delegate, Wm. W. Massey, Assemblyman. Alternate, Jas. McCanny, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Sixth District—Delegate, Eucebius Voorhees, Justice of the peace. Alternate, Antony F. Reese.

Seventh District—Delegate, Stephen G. Culshen.

Eighth District—Delegate, John A. Connolly. Alternate, Peter Brennan.

Ninth District—Delegate, John McGrowly, Alderman of the ward.

Another New-Jersey Democrat for Greeley.

The Trenton *Gazette* publishes a letter from Mr. Gerry L. Taylor, addressed to Mr. William H. Barton, in which he says: "The leaders of the Democratic Party, by their bargain and sale at Baltimore, destroyed the party for all time to come. I now believe that every man who once affiliated with the Democracy Party has a right to use his own discretion in voting for President. I could not support Horace Greeley under any circumstances whatever. Believing that the country will be safe in the hands of President Grant for four years more, and believing that he is honest in his purpose, that through his Administration the national debt has been reduced, and that under his rule we, as a nation, have been prosperous, I will give him my hearty support in November next."

CRICKET.

First Day's Play Between the St. George and Germantown Eleven—The Former Ahead.

The cricket grounds of the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, yesterday presented a more animated appearance than on any previous occasion this year, the St. George best eleven being out, and opposed to the Germantown Club of Philadelphia, and the attendance on the occasion being much better than usual. The visitors were first to the bat, and relinquished it for 65 runs, of which Joe Hargreaves contributed 31, brilliantly put together. The St. George's then went in, and after Bance's wicket had fallen, and Torrance had also been put out, Fortun and Gibbs began hitting freely, and 42 was reached before they were parted. Fortun, although he appeared for the first time since his accident as Philadelphia, batted in superb style, his count including several threes and a square leg hit over the fence for 4. Wickets then went down with more rapidity for a while, but when Jones and Bowman got together another long batting spell ensued, the latter eventually retiring for 19, while Jones brought out his bat for 29, stumps being drawn at 6½ P. M. Today the match will be resumed at 11 A. M., the St. George's completing their first innings. The game, so far as it went, was exceedingly well played, particularly on the part of the St. George fielders. The Germantowns did not develop much strength in the bowling department, their best point being the very accurate throwing of a majority of the eleven. The score was as follows:

GERMANTOWN.		ST. GEORGE.	
	Runs.		Runs.
Cadawallader, b. Jones	0	Bance, c. Brown, b. T. Hargreaves	0
Jas. Large, b. Stubberfield	0	Fortun, run out	32
Brewster, b. Jones	0	Torrance, l. b. w.	0
Joe Hargreaves, b. Stubberfield	31	Gibbs, run out	16
Welsh, c. Bance, b. Moeran	16	Stabberfield, b. Brewster	3
T. Hargreaves, l. b. w.	0	Moeran, b. Brewster	0
J. Hargreaves, c. Jones, b. Stubberfield	1	Jones, not out	29
Brown, b. Moeran	1	Bowman, b. Joe Hargreaves	19
Barry, c. Bance, b.	1	Brancker, b. Joe Hargreaves	0
Patterson, c. Bance, b. Moeran	1	Brooks, not at bat	0
Fisher, not out	0	Byes and wides, 2; no balls, 2	4
Leg byes, 1; wides, 2	3	Total	65
Total	65		

Umpires—Messrs. Vinten and Jones.

Base-Ball—The Eckfords Beaten at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The fourth of the series between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Baltimores, was played here today, the latter winning easily by a score of 11 to 1.

BALTIMORE.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Baltimore	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	11

Yesterday, at Jersey City, the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, defeated the Champions, of Jersey City, by 26 to 10. Today the Mutuals play the sixth game of their series with the Bostons, at Boston.

German-American Progressive Association.

The Central Executive Board of the German-American Progressive Association of the United States met at Teutonia Hall last night, in general session. The presiding officer, Dr. S. Ehrenberg, opened the proceedings by stating that, as the Secretary, Mr. Hugo Elcesser, was at the present time busy in the western part of this State, with superintending the necessary arrangements for the election of delegates to their projected National Convention, he would propose that Mr. Charles N. Josephson, of the Twenty-first Ward, should temporarily fill his place. The Secretary *pro tem.* then read a condensed résumé of the reports from the branch organizations in the different States, concluding with a list of delegates, elected for the Convention in seventeen States. The various reports speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the prospects among the Germans for Grant and Wilson, and it is remarkable that just in such States as Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, where, according to the assertions of the Greeleyites, their mam strength is among the Germans, matters are reported to look very cheerful.

The member from the Nineteenth Ward, Maurice Baldern, jun., suggested that, as soon as practicable, a manifesto to the German voters of the United States should be issued by the Association, in which the political situation ought to be thoroughly reviewed. He particularly desired to have two paragraphs embodied in this document which had not lately been published in several German Republican papers. One of them consisted in extracts from Greeley's organ. Speaking of the German troops after the battle of Chancellorsville, it declared that the

"Whole pack of cowardly Dutchmen who had run after their leader, Gen. Schurz, like so many sheep, in disgraceful flight, ought to be shot, or, if that would not do, at least to be dismounted."

The other was the fact that the official bureau for the protection of emigrants, established in Germany, had recently sent a congratulatory message to the President on the results of the benevolent influence of the facilities given to emigration by the present Administration.

A committee, consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. Josephson and Eberhard, were then appointed to confer with the National Committee on this subject. Letters were read by the Secretary from Judge Edmunds, of the Republican Congressional Committee, Judge Carter, and Lieut.-Gov. Jakob Mueller, from Ohio, and others, encouraging the Association and praising its efforts.

A number of applications from the branch bureaus for campaign documents and speakers were referred to the Committee of five selected for that purpose.

After settling some routine business, the Board adjourned to Sept. 15, when it is expected that the reports from all the States will have come in, and a definite time for holding the National Convention will be settled upon.

Personal.

Attorney-General James Speed, of Kentucky; Lieut. F. D. Grant, of Washington; Col. J. S. Clarke, of New-Orleans; Hon. A. W. Markley, of New-Jersey, and Charles O'Malley, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Burke and Hon. G. W. Baker, of Cleveland; Hon. H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, Ohio, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. C. Robinson, of Binghamton; Gen. Zeilin, of Washington, and Col. E. L. Jewell, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gov. Jno. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Clarendon Hotel. R. B. Angus, of the Bank of Montreal, and Col. French Beach, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel. Pay-master R. Carmody, of the United States Navy, and Col. W. B. Ecob, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Senator William Jackson, of Seneca County, New-York, is at the Gilsey House. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, of the United States Army, and Hon. Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, are at the St. James Hotel. Gen. J. E. Culver, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. President U. S. Grant and Gen. Porter breakfasted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday.

Burglary at the Cunard Dock.

Yesterday morning Mr. James Davis found in his shop, which adjoins the bonded warehouse at the Cunard Dock, a set of burglar's tools strewed about the floor, and a hole pierced in the wall, giving entrance to the warehouse. The thieves entered the warehouse and succeeded in carrying off 8,000 ounces of silk belonging to A. T. Stewart & Co. A case of velvets was pierced to test its contents, but the case was not opened and the valuable contents remained undiscovered.

Examination of the Bank Defaulter.

George Kingsland, the assistant teller of the Hudson County, New-Jersey, National Bank, who was arrested by the United States detectives, on board the Ville de Paris, on Thursday afternoon, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Romaine. Kingsland waived an examination, and Mr. C. Van Vorst, his bondsman at the bank, with his father, Mr. R. H. Kingsland, gave bail in $10,000 for his appearance.

Prison Inspection.

Lieut.-Col. John Broome, of the Navy-yard, has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to visit the State Prisons in several of the States, with a view to gathering information with regard to their government, discipline, &c. The object is to improve the disciplinary system employed at the naval stations. Col. Broome will leave this station on his tour next Monday.

Delegates to Louisville from the Thirteenth District.

The Straight-outs of the Thirteenth District (Dutchess and Columbia Counties) have chosen the following delegates: John A. Stoutenburgh and Jared Rust. Alternates—Robert L. Garrettson and James Hollenbeak.

Heavy Freight Across the Continent.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 30.

Probably the biggest job ever attempted in the way of transportation by rail from this city is that of taking to San Francisco two enormous iron paddle shafts, made by Lasell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Mass., for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and intended for the steamers China and Japan. These shafts are of solid iron, measuring respectively 30½ and 29½ feet in length and 24 inches in diameter, and their combined weight is a trifle over seventy-one tons. They are loaded on four cars, and left the Boston and Albany depot yesterday morning, in charge of Lovell's Locomotive Express. Their route is by the Red Line to Omaha, thence by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Omaha, and thence by the Union and Central Pacific to San Francisco.

The Profit of Kindness—A $100,000 Doctor's Fee.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Aug. 29.

The old saw that "'Tis better to be born lucky than born rich" finds a remarkable illustration in the case of a young physician of this State, who, unless report belies him, has scrambled accidentally into the possession of a fortune. His name is T. L. Matchett, and he resides somewhere in the central part of Illinois. Our information is derived from a gentleman who is traveling through this section in the interest of a business house, and is a friend of the fortunate physician. In the month of September, 1868, Mr. Matchett, then a resident of Springfield, Ill., was passing through Chicago, and while waiting for the train at the Burlington and Quincy Depot he saw a lady with a child in her arms, also waiting for a train. While sitting in the depot the child, a little girl, was seized with sudden and violent sickness, and the mother was seriously alarmed. Mr. Matchett rushed to her assistance, took care of the child, and succeeded in restoring it before the train started. His timely act of assistance, coupled with the manner in which it was rendered, won the lady's heart, and she professed to her expressions of gratitude. But at this moment the train came, and the young man, bidding her a hasty adieu, jumped into a car and was off. The lady, before departing on another train, made inquiries concerning him, and found out all about Mr. Matchett, and where he lived. And then she jumped into a car and was off. Here endeth the first chapter of the romance. Passing over the intervening pages, which are a blank, we rush at once to the denouement. A few months ago the lady died in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and in her will she bequeathed to her godfather the handsome fortune of $100,000. It is said that the money is already deposited in some Eastern bank awaiting its claimant.

The Repudiation of Greeley in Monroe County.

Noting that the tide is setting heavily against Greeley in its own locality, as everywhere else, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "In one shop in this city, where one hundred and fifty men are employed, nearly all of them were for Greeley when the nominations were first made. Yesterday one hundred and twenty-five have signed the club enrollment for the Republican nominees, and most of the remainder will doubtless do so. The sober second-thought is producing the right effect upon many of those who were at first misled by the hypocritical shouts of reform, which were set up by Greeley tricksters."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Steinway Hall was damaged $300 by fire last night.

Controller Green will pay today the wages of the laborers employed on the boulevards and avenues, fifth inst., amounting to $40,000.

Michael Canavan, of No. 537 Greenwich-street, aged forty, who had been committed by Justice Cox for insanity, died at the Tombs yesterday.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park today, commencing at 4 P. M.

Thomas Reid, of No. 442 West Nineteenth-street, was held in $1,000 bail for good behavior, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having fired two shots at his sister-in-law.

Rev. Mr. Bridgman, of Albany, will occupy the pulpit of the Broad-street Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J., to-morrow. In the afternoon a sermon to young men will be preached.

The steam-ship *Weser*, which left Bremen on Aug. 17, and Southampton on Aug. 20, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are neither by two days than those previously at hand.

Julius Kepler, aged fourteen, residing at Murray and Greenwich, yesterday afternoon, playing on the third floor of No. 420 Broome-street, where he was employed, fell through the hatchway to the first floor and was fatally injured.

George Lent, driver of the canal-boat Baltic, was fatally stabbed, yesterday evening